THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916. EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR, NO. 38.

CHAPTER VIII.

Beasts and Men.

Akut, discovering that the boy was no close behind him, turned back to search for him. He had gone but a short distance in return when he was brought to a sudden and startled halt by the sight of a strange figure moving through the trees toward him.

It was the boy—yet could it be? In his hand was a long spear, down his back hung an oblong shield such as the black warriors who had attacked them had worn; and upon his wyas thrust its folds.

When the boy saw the ape he hastened forward to exhibit his trophies. Proudly he called attention to each of his newly won possessions. Boastfully he recounted the details of his exploit.

"With my bare hands and my teeth I killed him," he said. "I would have made friends with them, but they chose to be my enemies. And now that I have a spear I shall show Numa, too, what it means to have me for a foe. Only the white men and the great apes, Akut, are our friends. Them shall we seek, all others must we avoid or kill. This have I learned of the jungle."

They made a detour about the hostile village and resumed their journey toward the coast. The boy took much pride in his new weapons and ornaments. He practiced continually with the spear, throwing it at some object ahead, hour by hour, as they traveled their loitering way, until he gained a proficiency such as only youthful muscles mayattai n to speedily.

All the while his training went on under the guidance of Akut. No longer was there a single jungle spoor that was on open book to the keen eyes of the lad, and those other inscrutable spoor that elude the senses of civilized man and are only partially appreciable to his savage cousin came to be familiar friends of the younger boy. He could differentiate the innumerable species of the Herbivora, by scent, and he could tell, too, whether an animal were approaching or departing merely by the waxing or waning strength of its effluvium.

Nor did he need the evidence of his eyes to tell him whether there were two lions or four upwind, or whether they were a hundred yards away or half a mile.

Much of this had Akut taught him, but far more was instinctive knowledge—a species of strange intuition inherited from his father. He had come to love the jungle life. The constant battle of wits and senses against the many deadly foes that lurked by day and night along the pathway of the wary and unwary appealed to the spirit of adventure which breathes strong in the heart of every red-blooded son of primordial Adam.

Yet, though he loved it, he had not let his selfish desires outweigh the sense of duty that had brought him to a realization of the moral wrong which lay beneath the adventurous escapade that had brought him to Africa. His love of father and mother was strong within him; too strong to permit unalloyed happiness which was undoubtedly causing them days of sorrow.

And so he held tight to his determination to find a port upon the coast where he might communicate with them and receive funds for his return to London. There, he felt sure that he could now persuade his parents to let him spend at least a portion of his time upon those African estates which, from little careless remarks dropped at home, he knew his father possessed.

That would be something—better at least than a lifetime of the cramped and cloying restrictions of civilization.

And so he was rather contented than otherwise as he made his way in the direction of the coast; for while he enjoyed the liberty and the savage pleasures of the wild, his conscience was at the same time clear, for he knew that he was doing all that lay in his power to return to his parents. He rather looked forward, too, to meeting white men again—creatures of his own kind; for there had been many occasions upon which he had longed for other companionship than that of the old ape.

The affair with the blacks still rankled in his heart. He had approached them in such innocent good-fellowship and with such childlike assurance of a hospitable welcome that the reception which had been accorded him had proven a shock to his boyish ideals. He no longer looked upon the black man as his brother; but rather as only another of the innumerable foes of the bloodthirsty jungle — a beast of prey which walked upon two feet instead of four.

But if the blacks were his enemies, there were those in the world who were not. There were those who would always welcome him with open arms; who would accept him as a friend and brother, and with whom he might find sanctuary from every enemy.

Yes, there were always white men. Somewhere along the coast, or even in the depths of the jungle itself there were white men. To them he would be a welcome visitor. They would befriend them.

And there were also the great apes—the friends of his father and of Akut. How glad they would be to receive the son of Tarzan of the Apes! He hoped that he would come upon them before he found a trading-post upon the coast. He wanted to be able to tell his father that he had known his old friends of the jungle; that he had hunted with them; that he had joined with them in their savage life, and their fierce, primeval ceremonies —the strange ceremonies of which Akut had tried to tell him.

It cheered him immensely to dwell upon these happy meetings. Often he rehearsed the long speech which he would make to the apes, in which he would tell them of the life of their former king since he had left them.

At other times he would play at meeting with white men. Then he would enjoy their consternation at sight of a naked white boy tricked out in the wartogs of a black warrior, and roaming the jungle with only a great ape as his companion.

And so the days passed, and with the traveling and the hunting and the climbing the boy's muscles developed and his agility increased until even phlegmatic Akut marveled at the prowess of his pupil.

And the boy, realizing his great strength, and revelling in it, became careless. He strode through the jungle, his proud head erect, defying danger. here Akut took to the trees at the first scent of Numa, the lad laughed in the fact of the king of beasts and walked boldly past him.

Good fortune was with him for a long time. The lions he met were well fed, perhaps, or the very boldness of the strange creature which invaded their domain so filled them with surprise that thoughts of attack were banished from their minds as they stood, round-eyed, watching his approach and his departure. Whatever the cause, however, the fact remains that on many occasions the boy passed within a few paces of some great lion without arousing more than a warning growl.

But no two lions are necessarily alike in character or temper. They differ as greatly as do individuals of the human family. Because ten lions act similarly under similar conditions one cannot say that the eleventh lion will do likewise—the chances are that he will not.

The lion is a creature of high nervous development. He thinks, therefore he reasons. Having a nervous system and brains, he is the possessor of temperament, which is affected variously by extraneous causes.

One day the boy met the eleventh lion. Tarzan's son was walking across a small plain, upon which grew little clumps of bushes. Akut was a few yards to the left of the lad, who was

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

GERMAN SALIENT SMASHED IN BIG BRITISH ADVANCE

Thiepval-Combles Line and Three Villages Captured in Surprise Attack by Allies..

London, Sept. 16.—Courcelette, east of Thiepval; Martinpuich, south of the Pozieres-Bapaume road; Flers, two miles north of Ginchy, and the famous salient line, Thiepval-Combles, today are in the hands of the British.

Catching the Germans unawares, yesterday, the British and French put behind them the high ground where the slopes gave them shelter for their big guns and made the greatest gain since the Somme offensive began.

Heaviest Artillery in History.

German wrestled with Briton not for a piece of farmland, but for military and human mastery. And the Germans lost. They fought hard for every foot of the high ground in the region of Thiepval to the junction with the French on the right. Devil's wood, the High wood and rib of earth, windmill crowned, beyond Poziers were steeped with blood of men and mixed with flesh of men fallen there under the heaviest orgy of shell fire in the history of war.

More than 2,300 prisoners, including 65 officers, were captured.

French Co-operate.

The French worked hand in hand with the British in drawing the ring around Combles still closer. The French war office announced that Gen. Foch's troops took a system of German trenches 500 meters deep north of Le Priez farm. The British took by storm a group of German trenches south of Rancourt, two miles from Peronne. South of the Somme they captured three Teuton trenches near the village of Berny-en-Santerre.

Never before has an attack been marked by such close and successful co-operation by the aviators. The clash of the infantry legions on the blood-soaked ground was accompanied by a battle royal in the air. Thirteen German machines were destroyed. The British lost four.

THEY WINCE UNDER THE MARITAL YOKE

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Answering his wife's charge that he was "mean and abusive," Thomas Hawley declared that she had often used dollar bills to light the gas.

New York, Sept. 18.—Suing for divorce, Mrs. Charles A. Mack charges that her husband did not visit her once during her nine weeks' stay in a hospital.

Asquith's Son Is Killed.

London, eSpt. 18.—Lieut. Raymond Asquith, son of the British premier, has been killed at the frant in action, it was announced today. He was in the grenadier guards. He was 38 years old.

New Death Car Aids English in Advance

London, Sept. 16.—Armored motor cars of an ingenious pattern, suitable for crossing trenches and shell holes, were used for the first time Friday by the British in their sweep towards Bapaume.

The first the Germans knew of their existence was when they came trundling across shell craters and over tree stumps, cutting down many small trees on their way toward the German trenches, on to the second line and even to the third line. The return to earth of Ichthyosaurs or Dinosaurs spouting bullets from their nostrils could not have been more amazing.

"Tanks" is the slang word the army has applied to these strange creations. They have been compared both to armadillos and measuring worms.

One of these "tanks" captured 100 Germans in a body. Again an aeroplane reported one moving up the street in the village of Flers with wildly yelling British infantrymen following them.

THE G. O. P.: IT'S A BIG RELIEF TO KNOW NOTHING SERIOUS HAPPENED TO HIM

—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

NEW GREEK PREMIER SAYS FULL RESPONSIBILITY IS ASSUMED

Athens, Sept. 18.—Premier Kalageropoulos announced today that the new ministry had assumed full responsibility before the country for its acts. The cabinet evidently accepts the note presented by the entente powers last June in the same spirit as the previous cabinet.

The note referred to said that the entente powers did not require Greece to abandon neutrality, but demanded demobilization of the Greek army; the formation of a non-political government and the holding of general elections after demobilization had restored the electoral body to normal conditions.

Ministers of the entente allies conferred for several hours with the premier on Sunday. Subsequently the premier visited King Constantine and early today a session of the new cabinet was held.

That important developments are in prospect is the general belief in official circles.

FORD GIVES GREAT FUND FOR PARALYSIS VICTIMS

New York, Sept. 16.—Hospital authorities today hailed with delight the announcement that Henry Ford has set aside an unlimited sum for the treatment of infantile paralysis victims.

And from the hearts of the parents of the little cripples sprang fervent prayers of thanks because Ford's donation means that many of the children who faced life as cripples now will have a chance to become well and strong again.

"Thousands of little victims in Greater New York alone may be able to regain their lost health because of the kindness of Mr. Ford," said an official of the health board. "The money can be used in the after-treatments, which are most important of all.

"The hospitals keep a child confined for a period of eight weeks. After that he is sent home. Given proper care and attention there he has a chance of gradually becoming well again. But the pitiful feature up to now has been that no fund has been available to take care of the little tots after they have passed out of the hospital.

"Massage treatments are most important for a child after he leaves the hospital. Given a sufficient number of those over a stretch of a year, especially if he has regular treatment, will help greatly.

"Mr. Ford's donation makes it possible for every child to have just such treatments and to have the best of care.

"The plague that has swept the country has claimed nearly 9,000 victims in Greater New York. Of this number more than 2,000 have died, nearly 2,500 have been sent back to their homes and the balance are in hospitals. That means approximately 7,000 sufferers from infantile paralysis are in the greater city now. And Mr. Ford's offer, that is open to them all, insures that a great percentage of that number ultimately will recover their health and strength, although the cure may take a long time."

Like a ray of sunshine, Ford's message filtered through the poorer sections in Manhattan and Brooklyn where the plague claimed most of its victims. And hope replaced despair in the hearts of those mothers and fathers whose little loved ones lay wan, pale and crippled in their homes or in the hospitals.

"Mr. Ford has done many fine things in his life, but never has he done anything that means so much as his offer to help the little children," said one mother.

CARRANZA PAVES WAY FOR NEW GOVERNMENT

Provides for Election of Committees to Meet Soon.

Mexico City, Sept. 15.—Gen. Carranza today issued a decree which paves the way for replacing the present de facto government with a solid constitutional government.

A revision of several of the most important articles of the Plan of Guadaloupe is one of the plans outlined. The decree also provides each state and territory shall elect a deputy to congress and allow a subdeputy for every 50,000 inhabitants. States having a population beyond 70,000 will be allowed an extra deputy for every additional 20,000.

Carranza tomorrow will issue another document which will call for the election of members for national committees, Oct. 15. The first session will be November 20, probably in Coyoacan, a Mexico City suburb.

A reformed constitution will be turned over to congress by Carranza with instruction to make it conform with the plans of the constitutional party. After the constituion has been adoped, Carranza will call for the election of a president.

JAPS WORRIED BY U. S. NAVY

Tokio Newspapers Do Not See How They Can Compete With Us in Building.

Tokio, Sept. 15.—The voting of an impressive naval preparedness program by the United States congress has been intently noted in Japan, and first impressions, as voiced in the Tokio press, are that it will be impossible for Japan to compete in naval construction with the boundless resources of the United States.

The influential commercial organ, the Chugwai Shogo, urges that a convention should be made with the United States similar to that recently arranged with Russia in order to settle the relations of the two nations.

The Kokumin, which is intensely nationalistic and chauvinist, believes that the reply should be an increased Japanese program.

Japan's Building Program.

The naval estimates will not be known until the diet meets towards the close of the year, but the plans of the navy department, which are now before the finance department for approval, provide for the completion within seven years of what is known as the "eight and four" program—eight superdreadnaughts and four battle cruisers.

The four battle cruisers are already in existence and five superdreadnaughts are either completed or under construction, so there remain to complete the program three superdreadnaughts and 11 light cruisers, 48 destroyers and 16 submarines.

Cannot Compete With U. S.

The Chugwai Shogyo is the paper of the business men and is progressive and moderate in most of its views. Safety first, it says, is the idea which governs the mind of Americans these days, and this has led to the shortening of the warship construction period from five years to three The naval program is truly American in that it is very big. One of its reasons is the fear of a Japanese invasion and the necessity of making the Pacific fleet as powerful as the degree of mobility conferred by the Panama canal.

Japanese naval expansion has helped to call this anxiety into being, and though the Chugwai Shogyo repeats that Japan's naval program has nothing to do with the invasion of America, it admits that from the American point of view Japanese naval expansion may have the appearance of being intended for aggression. If Japan should in turn regard the United States program as directed against Japan mutual suspicion will grow into a nightmare, the paper continues, and a situation will be created similar to that which existed between England and Germany.

"This will be very detrimental," the paper comments. "America is rich, while we are not, and it will be impossible for us to compete."

ALLIES PREPARE TO 'CALL' SWEDEN

France Joins in Firm Note Criticising Her Form of Neutrality.

Paris, Sept. 15.—The French government has instructed the minister at Stockholm to join with the other Entente ministers in presenting a friendly but firm note to Sweden in regard to its policy of neutrality. The note takes issue with the position of Sweden in distinguishing between submarines for war and those for commerce, which the French government affirms has "an effect contrary to neutrality, since the Swedish naval forces would hesitate to attack a German submarine in Swedish waters under the pretext that it might be a commercial submarine, whereas there would be no similar hesitation in dealing with a submarine of the allies because they have no commercial submarines." The note deals with a number of questions relative to navigation and concludes:

"The attitude adopted by the Swedish government is at variance in obvious respects with an attitude which is compatible with the duties of a loyal and impartial neutral."

Great Britain and Sweden have been at odds since the early period of the war, and Sweden's unyielding attitude evidently has resulted in a decision to exert the combined pressure of all the entente allies on her. Difficulties arose from the allied blockade of Germany, resulting in the holding up of goods enroute to Sweden which were suspected to be destined for Germany. Sweden retaliated by holding up large quantities of parcels post matter in transit between England and Russia. This led to an exchange of notes which accomplished nothing, and early this month a deadlock was reached. Great Britian insisted as a condition to submitting the dispute to arbitration that Sweden must promise not to interfere again with English mail matter. Sweden declined and the Swedish minister at London went to the continent, to be gone for several weeks. Negotiations were transferred to Stockholm, but the latest advices from London were that no solution of the problem was in sight.

BETS $10,000, 2 TO 1, THAT HUGHES WILL WIN

New York, Sept. 16.—The largest wager recorded in the financial district on the forthcoming presidential election was made yesterday, when a curb broker placed $10,000 for a client against $5,000 that Hughes would be the next President. There is practically no Wilson money in sight. Supporters of the latter are asking 2½ to 1.

"How Doth the Little Busy Bee Improve," Etc.

Their Improving Activities in These Tales are of Questionable Value.

BEES STING DRIVER AND AUTO GOES INTO DITCH

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 18.—A swarm of bees came near being responsible for three deaths, when John Bartlett, foreman of the Union Iron Works of Alameda, was stung so badly that he lost control of an automobile he was driving and in which was his wife and 7 year old daughter Edna.

The accident occurred on Snake road, Piedmont. The car plunged down a 50-foot embankment, turning over twice in its fall. Bartlett and his wife, except for being badly shaken up, were uninjured. The child was pinned under the car. She sustained a bruised arm, leg and neck, and possible internal injuries.

HUNDREDS OF BEES STING COW NEARLY TO DEATH

Marshfield, Wis., Sept. 18.—A heifer owned by J. C. Davis kicked over a beehive yesterday. Instantly it was attacked by hundreds of honey-makers and stung from head to foot.

In its frantic efforts to get away from its tormentors the beast upset seven more hives and the inmates of these joined the attackers.

The heifer finally escaped, stung nearly to death.

SHE SWALLOWED A BEE; MABEL ISN'T TALKING NOW

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 18.—When Mabel Hewitt opened her mouth for a fresh bite of candy, a honey bee sighted the sugary morsel and headed in. Mabel swallowed, leaving the bee, high and dry, to protest with its stinger on Mabel's tongue. Mabel isn't talking now.

PREACHER STUNG 100 TIMES BY BEES ROBBED OF HOME

San Jose, Cal., Sept. 18.—The Rev. Claude Fairfield, Methodist church South minister, on the Bear Valley circuit, was at Los Banos recuperating from a recent painful accident in company with a neighbor. The pair went into the hills to cut a bee-tree.

His companion was in the tree wielding an ax when a limb broke, precipitating him to the ground and stunning him. The Rev. Mr. Fairfield rushed to rescue his unconscious comrade from the maddened bees and was himself stung by scores of the infuriated insects. It is said that he received more than 100 stings.

10,000 BEES MAKE CROWDED STREET A DESERTED VILLAGE

Chicago, Sept. 18.—A boy bumped into a man, the man stumbled and smashed a hive. 10,000 bees escaped, and within a few minutes La Salle street was deserted.

SETH LOW, PUBLICIST AND EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

Mayor of Brooklyn and New York, Head of Columbia.

New Yorw, Sept. 18.—Seth Low died, Sunday, on his model farm, at Bedford Hills, N. Y., where, in recent years, he had been giving close attention to scientific agriculture.

He was 66 years of age. His death was due to a complication of diseases from which his health had been failing for many months.

Twice mayor of Brooklyn and once of Greater New York, formerly president of Columbia university, to which he gave $1,000,000, and which he directed brilliantly through the most expansixe 11 years of its history, Mr. Low continued, almost to the end, his active interest in public affairs."

As president of the National Civic Federation and in his personal capacity, he made a reputation as an arbiter in disputes betwee nlabor and capital. Both sides had confidence in his openness of judgent, while his face and geniality contributed greatly to his success in adjusting obstinate differences.

Seth Law had also been a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague.

PRESIDENT'S SISTER DIES; CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS

New London, Conn., Sept. 16.—Mrs. Annie M. Howe, only sister to President Wilson, died early today after a long illness. She suffered a severe sinking spell at dawn and sank rapidly. Opiates were administered to deaden the pain caused by peritonitis.

Mrs. Howe was unconscious most of the time as the end approached, but at intervals was able to recognize members of the family who had gathered about the bedside when it became certain that death was imminent. These included her brother Joseph, her sons Wilson and George, her daughter and her neice, Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President.

President Wilson was notified of the death of his sister but it was expected that he would not come here. Mrs. Howe's body will be taken south for burial and it is probable that the President will join the funeral party en route.

WRECKING OF MEMPHIS MAY RESULT IN COURT MARTIALS

Washington, Sept. 15.—Confidential naval reports, said to disclose dereliction of duty upon the part of officers in connection with the wrecking of the United States cruiser Memphis by a tidal wave at San Domingo City, were taken under consideration today by Secretary Daniels and the general board of the navy. Hints that court martials may grow out of the conference were persistent.

Proof that the Memphis could have ridden over the wave and out to the open sea if she had had steam up was presented.

W. D. MORGAN LEAVES ESTATE TO JAP WIDOW

New York, Sept. 16.—The will of William D. Morgan, a cousin of the late Morgan, was admitted to probate yesterday. He left the bulk of his estate, estimated at more than $1,000,000, to his Japanese widow, Yuki Kato Morgan of Paris. Mr. Morgan died in Spain nearly a year ago.

MANN SPEAKER IF G. O. P. WINS?

Republican Floor Leader May Get Champ Clark's Job if Party Leads.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Renomination of Republican Floor Leader James R. Mann for representative in congress from the Second congressional district of Illinois makse it practically certain that he will be the speaker of the next house if the Republicans win in the November election.

The selection will not be made without a fight in the Republican ranks, however, for Mr. Mann has aroused the enmity of many of his party colleagues.

Representative Simeon D. Fess of Ohio is one Republican not in the good graces of the minority leader.

Mr. Mann was bitter toward the Republican congressmen who voted for the passage of the Democratic revenue measure to meet necessary government expenses. A number of Republicans, including Longworth of Ohio, took the position that the measure carried so many features for which they had been contending, such as a tariff commission and a tariff on dyestuffs, that they could not consistently vote against it.

Some of Mr. Mann's party associates are displaesed with him because he did not vote to uphold American rights on the high seas.

He is recognized, notwithstanding the criticism against him, as a great parliamentarian and has been complimented many times by Speaker Champ Clark for his analysis of parliamentary situations.

Hughes Is Resting Up.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Charles E. Hughes threw off the cares of campaigning yesterday and for four days will rest up for his drive in the middle west, which begins next Monday. Mr. Hughes announced that he would not discuss politics during his stay here.

Ford to Back Wilson.

New York, Sept. 15.—Henry Ford, the Detroit automobile manufacturer, declared yesterday "he and his neighbors" would support President Wilson for re-election.

RACE WITH DEATH AS SHIP BURNS

Captain of Coast Steamer Congress Makes Dash for Shore—Saves Passengers.

Marshfield, Ore., Sept. 15.—The gaunt skeleton of the steamer Congress protruding from the sands off the entrance to Coos Bay, is all that remained today to remind the 253 passengers and 170 crew that they had narrowly escaped another Volturno disaster.

The passengers, landed here, were none the worse for wear today, and many of them scattered for their destinations. They have the speed of the Congress to thank for their escape, according to the vessel's officer.

With a dangerous fire raging below decks, Capt. Cousins turned the nose of the Congress toward shore, 50 miles away, and began a race with death. Two miles from shore the fire became so bad that he was forced to halt and the passengers and crew were transferred to the bar dredge Captain Michie without accident. Other boats, speeding to his rescue in response to frantic wireless calls for help, aided in the work of rescue.

Highest praise was given the ship's officers and crew today by thankful passengers. Several times during that thrilling dash for life a panic was imminent, but the coolness and courage of the crew each time averted it.

The Congress and her cargo, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., were a complete loss today. In the vain hope of salvaging some of the cargo, Capt. Cousins threw her throttle wide as he left the steamer, hoping that she would run on the sands so they could flood her.

Several members of the crew who were overcome by smoke were all reported early today to be recovering. None of the passengers appeared to have suffered any ill effects whatever, and they were loud in their praise of the way the vessel was managed. Order was maintained on board up until the departure of the last load from the Congress to the Michie.

ABE MARTIN

Boot leggers have rented so many stalls at our county fairs that ther haint no room fer th' stock.

Lafe Bud's uncle wuz killed in a auto yisterday by a train refusin' t' change its course.

God's Country and the Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Copyright, Paget Newspaper Service.

CHAPTER V.—Continued.

He found nimself whistling again as he refolded his blankets and straightened out his tent. When he had finished this last task he turned to find Jean standing close behind him, his dark eyes watching him closely. As he greeted the half-breed, Philip looked for Josephine.

"I am alone, M'sieur," said Jean, coming close to Philip. "I tricked her into staying behind until I could see you for a moment as we are, alone, man to man. Why is it that our Josephine has come to trust you as she does?"

His voice was low—it was almost soft as a woman's, but deep in his eyes Philipsaw the glow of a strange and slumbering fire.

"Why is it?" he persisted.

"God only knows," exclaimed Philip, the significance of the question bursting upon him for the first time. "I hadn't thought of it, Jean. Everything has happened so quickly, so strangely, that there are many things I haven't thought of. It must be because — she thinks I am a man!"

"That is it, M'sieur," replied Jean, as quietly as before. "That, and because you have come from two years in the North. I have been there. I know that it breeds men. And our Josephine knows. I could swear that there is not one man in a million she would trust as she has put faith in you. Into your hands she has given herself, and what you do means for her life or death. And for you——"

The fires in his eyes were nearer the surface now.

"What?" asked Philip tensely.

"Death—unless you play your part as a man," answered Jean. There was neither threat nor excitement in his voice, but in his eyes was the thing that Philip understood. Silently he reached out and gripped the half-breed's hand. For an instant they stood, their faces close, looking into each other's eyes. And as men see men where the fires of the earth burn low, so they read each other's souls, and their fingers tightened in a clasp of understanding.

"What that part is to be I cannot guess," said Philip, then. "But I will play it, and it is not fear that will hold me to my promise to her. If I fail, why—kill me!"

"That is the North," breathed Jean, and in his voice was the thankfulness of prayer.

Without another word he stooped and picked up the tent and blankets. Philip was about to stop him, to speak further with him, when he saw Josephine climbing over the bulwark of rocks between them and the trail. He hurried to meet her. Her arms were full, and she allowed him to take a part of her load. With what Jean had brought this was all that was to go in Philip's canoe, and the half-breed remained to help them off.

"You will go straight across the lake," he said to Philip. "If you paddle slowly, I will catch up with you."

Philip seated himself near the stern, facing Josephine, and Jean gave the canoe a shove that sent it skimming like a swallow on the smooth surface of the lake. For a moment Philip did not dip his paddle. He looked at the girl who sat so near to him, her head bent over in pretense of seeing of seeing that all was right, the sun melting away into rich colors in the thick coils of her hair. There filled him an overwhelming desire to reach over and touch the shining braids, to feel the thrill of their warmth and sweetness, and something of this desire was in his face when she looked up at him, a look of gentle thankfulness disturbed a little by anxiety in her eyes. He had not noticed fully how wonderfully blue her eyes were until now, and soft and tender they were when free of the excitement of fear and mental strain. They were more than ever like the wild wood violets, flecked with those same little brown spots which had made him think sometimes that the flowers were full of laughter. There was something of wistfulness, of thought for him in her eyes now, and in pure joy he laughed.

"Why do you laugh?" she asked.

"Because I am happy," he replied, and sent the canoe ahead with a first deep stroke. "I never been happier in my life. I did not know that it was possible to feel as I do."

"And I am just beginning to feel my selfishness," she said. "You have thought only of me. You are making a wonderful sacrifice for me. You have nothing to gain, nothing to expect but the things that make me shudder. And I have thought of myself alone, selfishly, unreasonably. It is not fair, and yet this is the only way it can be."

"I am satisfied," he said. "I have nothing much to sacrifice, except myself."

She leaned forward, with her chin in the cup of her hands, and looked at him steadily.

"You have people?"

"None who cares for me. My mother was the last. She died before I came North."

"And you have no sisters—or brothers?"

"None living."

For a moment she was silent. Then she said gently, looking into his eyes:

"I wish I had known—that I had guessed—before I let you come this far. I am sorry now—sorry that I didn't send you away. You are different from other men I have known —and you have had your suffering. And now—I must hurt you again. It wouldn't be so bad if you didn't care for me. I don't want to hurt you—because—I believe in you."

"And is that all—because you believe me?"

She did not answer. Her hands clasped at her breast. She looked beyond him to the shore they were leaving.

"You must leave me," she said then, and her voice was as lifeless as his had been. "I am beginning to see now. It all happened so suddenly that I could not think. But if you love me you must not go on. It is impossible. I would rather suffer my own fate than have you do that. When we reach the other shore you must leave me."

She was struggling to keep back her emotion, fighting to hold it within her own breast.

"You must go back," she repeated, staring into his set face. "If you don't, you will be hurt terribly, terribly!"

And then, she slipped lower among the cushions he had placed for her, and buried her face in one of them with a moaning grief that cut to his

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

The Son of Tarzan

By Edgar Rice Burroughs.

COPYRIGHT 1916, BY W. G. CHAPMAN.

Continued From First Page.

the first to discover the presence of Numa.

"Run, Akut," called the boy, laughing. "Numa lies hid in the bushes to my right. Take to the trees, Akut! I, the son of Tarzan, will protect you," and, laughing again, he kept straight along his way, which led close beside the brush in which Numa lay concealed.

The ape shouted to him to come away, but the lad only flourished his spear and executed an improvised war dance to show his contempt for the king of beasts. Closer and closer to the dread destroyer he came, until, with a sudden, angry growl the lion rose from his bed not ten paces from the youth.

A huge fellow he was, this lord of the jungle and the desert. A shaggy mane clothed his shoulders. Cruel fangs armed his great jaws. His yellow-green eyes blazed with hatred and challenge.

The boy, with his pitifully inadequate spear ready in his hand, realized quickly that this lion was different from the others he had met; but he had gone too far now to retreat. The nearest tree lay several yards to his left—the lion could be upon him before he had covered half the distance, and that the beast intended to charge none could doubt who looked upon him now.

Beyond the lion was a thorn tree only a few feet beyond him. It was the nearest sanctuary, but Numa stood between it and his prey.

The feel of the long spear-shaft in his hand and the sight of the tree beyond the lion give the lad an idea—a preposterous idea, a ridiculous, forlorn hope of an idea; but there was no time now to weigh chances—there was but a single chance, and that was the thorn tree.

If the lion charged it would be too late—the lad must charge first. And to the astonishment of Akut, and none the less of Numa, the boy leapeu swiftly toward the beast. Just for a second was the lion motionless with surprise, and in that second Jack Clayton put to the crucial test an accomplishment which he had practiced at school.

Straight for the savage brute he ran, his speaf held butt foremost across his body. Akut shrieked in terror and amazement. The lion stood with wide, round eyes, awaiting the attack, ready to rear upon his hind feet and receive the rash creature with blows that could crush the skull of a buffalo.

Just in front of the lion the boy placed the butt of his spear upon the ground, gave a mighty spring, and, before the bewildered beast could guess the trick that had been playeu upon him, sailed over the lion's head in the rending embrace of the thorn tree—lacerated, but safe.

Akut had never before seen a pole-vault. Now he leaped up and down within the safety of his own tree, screaming taunts and boasts at the discomfited Numa, while the boy, torn and bleeding, sought some position in his thorny retreat in which he might find the least agony. He had saved his life, but at considerable cost in suffering.

It seemed to him that the lion would never leave, and it was a full hour before the angry brute gave up his vigil and strode majestically away across the plain. When he was at a safe distance the boy extricated himself from the thorn tree, but not without inflicting new wounds upon his already tortured flesh.

It was many days before the outward evidence of the lesson he had learned had left him, while the impression upon his mind was one that was to remain with him for life. Never again did he uselessly tempt fate. He took long chances often in his after life, but only when the taking of chances might further the attainment of some cherished end—and always thereafter he practiced pole vaulting.

For several days the boy and the ape lay up while the former recovered from the painful wounds inflicted by the sharp thorns. The great anthropoid licked the wounds of his human friend, nor, aside from this, did they receive other treatment; but they soon healed, for healthy flesh quickly replaces itself.

When the boy felt fit again they continued their journey toward the coast, and once more his mind was filled with pleasurable anticipation.

And, at last, the much-dreamed-of moment came. They were passing through a tangled forest when the boy's sharp eyes discovered, from the lower branches through which he was traveling, an old, but well marked spoor—a spoor that set his heart to leaping—the spoor of man, of white men; for among the prints of naked feet were the well defined outlines of European-made boots.

The trail, which marked the passage of a good-sized company, pointed north at right angles to the course the boy and the ape were taking toward the coast.

Doubtless these white men knew the nearest coast settlement. They might even be headed for it now. At any rate, it would be worth while overtaking them, even if only for the pleasure of meeting again creatures of his own kind.

The lad was all excitement, palpitant with eagerness to be off in pursuit. Akut demurred. He wanted nothing of men. To him the boy was a fellow ape, for he was the son of the king of apes. He tried to dissuade the lad, telling him that soon they should come upon a tribe of their own folk where, some day, when he was older, the boy should be king, as his father had before him.

But Jack was obdurate. He insisted that he wanted to see white men again. He wanted to send a message to his parents. Akut listened, and as he listened the intuition of the beast suggested the truth to him—the boy was planning to return to his own kind.

The thought filled the old ape with sorrow. He loved the boy as he had loved the father, with the loyalty and faithfulness of a hound for its master. In his ape brain and his ape heart he had nursed the hope that he and the lad would never be separated.

He saw all his fondly cherished plans fading away, and yet he remained loyal to the lad and to his wishes. Though disconsolate, he gave in to the boy's determination to pursue the safari of the white men, accompanying him upon what he believed would be their last journey together.

The spoor was but a couple of days old when the two discovered it, which meant that the slow-moving caravan was only a few hours distant from them, whose trained and agile muscles could carry them swiftly through the branches above the tangled undergrowth which had impeded the progress of the laden carriers of the white men.

The boy was in the lead, excitement and anticipation carrying him ahead of his companion, to whom the attainment of their goal meant only sorrow. And it was the boy who first saw the rear guard of the caravan and the white men he had been so anxious to overtake.

Stumbling along the tangled trail of those ahead, a dozen heavily laden blacks who, from fatigue or sickness, had dropped behind, were being prodded by the black soldiers of the rear guard, kicked when they fell, and then roughly jerked to their feet and hustled onward. On either side walked a giant white man, whose heavy blond beards almost obliterated their countenances.

The boy's lips formed a glad cry of salutation as his eyes first discovered the whites—a cry that was never uttered, for almost immediately he witnessed that which turned his happiness to anger as he saw that both the white men were wielding heavy whips brutally upon the naked backs of the poor devils staggering along beneath loads that would have overtaxed the strength of endurance of strong men at the beginning of a new day.

Every now and then the rear guard and the white men cast apprehensive glances rearward, as though momentarily expecting the materialization of some long-expected danger from that quarter. The boy had paused after his first sight of the caravan, and now was following slowly in the wake of the sordid, brutal spectacle.

Presently Akut came up with him. To the beast there was less of horror in the sight than to the lad; yet even the great ape growled beneath his breath at useless torture being inflicted upon the helpless slaves.

He looked at the boy. Now that he had caught up with the creatures of his own kind, why was it that he did not rush forward and greet them? He put the question to his companion.

"They are fiends," muttered the boy. "I would not travel with such as they, for if I did I should set upon them and kill them the first time they beat their people as they are beating them now. But," he added, after a moment's thought, "I can ask them the whereabouts of the nearest port; and then, Akut, we can leave them.

The ape made no reply, and the boy swung to the ground and started at a brisk walk toward the safari. He was a hundred yards away, perhaps, when one of the whites caught sight of him.

The man gave a shout of alarm, instantly leveling his rifle upon the boy and firing. The bullet struck just in front of the mark, scattering turf and fallen leaves against the lad's legs. A second later the other white and the black soldier of the rear guard were firing hysterically at him.

who had been the first to see the Days of panic-ridden flight through the jungle had filled Carl Jenssen and Sven Malbihn with jangling nerves and their native boys with unreasoning terror. Every new note from behind sounded to their frightened ears the coming of the sheik and his bloodthirsty followers.

They were in a blue funk, and the sight of the naked white warrior stepping silently out of the jungle through which they had just passed had been a sufficient shock to let loose in action all the pent nerve energy of Malbihn, who had been the first to see the strange apparition. And Malbihn's shout and shot had set the others going.

When their nervous energy had spent itslef, and they came to take stock of what they had been fighting, it developed that Malbihn alone had seen anything clearly. Several of the blacks appeared that they, too, had obtained a good view of the creature, but their description of it varied so greatly that Jenssen, who had seen nothing himself, was inclined to be a trifle skeptical.

(To Be Continued.)

Trapping Time

With the first few cool days in October, the men and boys on the farm begin to plan for that greatest of all fall and winter sport, the hunting and trapping of fur-bearing animals.

Guns must be carefully cleaned and oiled and the many traps must be gone over so that everything may be in readiness when the calendar shows the beginning of the game laws open season. Some states do not protect their game and fur bearing animals, and in these, they may be hunted and trapped at any time, but it is a short sighted sportsman, indeed, who will take an animal before its coat of fur becomes good.

It is really a crime to set out a trap before October 15th and in most sections it is best to wait until November first. The big fur houses report that trappers and hunters are realizing more and more the many advantages of waiting until the furs become prime and are doubling their profits by so doing. Early caught skins are worth very little, whereas the skins taken after they become prime will command excellent prices.

Trapping is also extremely profitable and the farmer who has had an "off" season with his crops will find the skins of the fur bearers producing a source of revenue that will help materially toward the winter's expense. Fur prices are on a high basis and every man or boy who is willing to combine work with pleasure can make many extra dollars this winter by trapping the coon, opossum, skunk, muskrat and other animals that abound on most farms.

Preparedness at this season of the year is the professional trapper's motto and the amateur will do well to follow his example. Time spent now in getting traps in shape and in replacing any that are broken will be paid for many times over when the active trapping season begins.

The trapper who has to buy traps, baits and other trapping supplies should be sure and get the best that can be had, for, while the first cost may seem higher, the best goods are much cheaper in the end.

Using cheap trapping equipment to save money is like stopping a watch to save time.

NELSON R. DARRAGH

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

We have a horse with enlarged pastern joints and "knuckles down" as we call it, in both front legs. The legs seem to be very weak. The horse has a good appetite and is in good condition every other way. Can someone suggest a remedy.—A., Indiana.

Will some Farmstead reader please advise me how to exterminate the common ground mole?—P., Pennsylvania.

Buying a Farm.

In answer to K., Illinois, my advice to a man that has not had much experience in farming is to buy a farm that you can pay for and have a little remaining to use for the other things that undoubtedly you will need before you get your farm running on a profitable basis. It is better for a man to begin farming a small scale anyway, especially if he has not had any experience, because it is not an easy matter to make a farm pay. Vermont is a good place to begin. There are many farmers making a failure of farming in spite of experience, so go easy to begin with. I do not advise you to buy this farm you speak of in Vermont for it may not be desirable, but buy a small one worth the price.—S., Vermont.

To Milk Heifer.

B., Illinois.—Tie the calf close to the stall or wherever you allow your heifer to stand while milking. The calf should not be fed before milking. Tie him so he will have to stand where the cow can lick him during milking time. This will accustom the cow to the hand grasp on the teat at milking time and also cause her to give down her milk. Continue this method until the habit of holding back her milk is overcome which should be in about a week.—S., Michigan.

Inoculating Bacteria.

Certain groups of legumes require the same inoculating bacteria, as follows:

Group 1—Vetch, English peas (garden peas), Canada field peas and sweet-peas have the same bacteria.

Group 2—Crimson clover, red clover (including Mammoth, or Sapling, clover), alsike clover and Little White clover have the same bacteria.

Group 3—Bur clover, alfalfa and sweet clover (Melilotus) have the same bacteria.

Soil from fields where any of the legumes in Group 1 have successfully grown, will inoculate for vetch or any plant in Group 1.

Soil from Group 2 will inoculate for any plant in Group 2.

Soil from Group 3 will inoculate for any plant in Group 3.

Soil inoculation is the best inoculation to be obtained. Soil from acres which have successfully grown (for several years) crimson clover, red clover, alsike clover or little white clover will furnish inoculation for crimson clover. In securing inoculated soil, remove the first inch and then get your supply from the next four or five inches of soil.

With 1 pound of glue and 15 pounds of water or equal parts of molasses (or sugar) and water, make a solution and when the seed have been spread on a sheet spray and roll them on sheet until each seed is "sticky." Then use equal parts of seed and soil, roll again until each seed is loaded with soil, and sow as soon as possible, immediately covering not more than one-half inch. If the sun shines on this inoculation, the destruction of the bacteria begins at once and they will soon be rendered useless unless covered. Two hundred to 500 pounds of inoculated soil will also give fair results if sown and immediately covered. Certain success will result the first year, if a ton of inoculated soil be applied per acre and immediately covered.

Use commercial inoculation only when soil cannot be obtained.

A sweep, spring-tooth cultivator or harrow does splendid work in clover sowing between rows. In open spaces, a drag harrow or weeder is recommended.

Wheat Fertilizer.

Last year a neighbor whose field is in sight of my house used a high-grade acid phosphate at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre on a part of his field; the rest of the field was not fertilized, says one man. It was a favorable location for wheat and the soil was good. On the fertilized part of this field the wheat ripened evenly and from a week to 10 days earlier than where no fertilizer was used. There was also as much difference in the filling of the wheat in favor of the fertilized part as there was in the difference in time of ripening.

For the past few years instructors have advocated only an acid-phosphate fertilizer with a systematic crop rotation in which legumes are depended upon to keep up the nitrogen supply in the soil.

Acid phosphate was the only fertilizer used for wheat for the last year or two by nearly all of our farmers. In several instances the yield to the acre was 25 bushels or more. Many farmers grew from 14 to 18 bushels an acre last year. The experience of wheat growers generally in many states is that it is useless to attempt to grow wheat without fertilizer.

A neighbor spread a thin coat of stable manure over his wheat some time after sowing, with good results. Manure used in connection with acid phosphate on soils deficient in humus and nitrogen gives excellent results. Wheat grown with acid phosphate alone should always come in a regular rotation in which legumes are grown as a part of the rotation, and there should be a sod to turn at least once in four years. Otherwise the humus supply will run low and the nitrogen supply will also become exhausted. Lime used on wheat should not be expected to take the place of the fertilizer, but it is found to benefit the wheat and also to be a great help toward getting a stand of clover.

Paint in Fall.

A great deal of painting is done in the spring and early summer, principally because people like to have their buildings look well at the season when they can be out of doors and when nature gives a freshly painted building a most beautiful setting. It should be remembered, however, that there are advantages to fall painting.

At this season of the year, buildings are usually thoroughly dry. When the pores of wood are filled with water or have only dried out at the surface, the oil in the paint cannot enter. The paint practically seals up a certain amount of moisture in the wood and thus does not accomplish what it should by way of preservation. With dry wood, the pores are open and empty to receive the oil and thus most effectively preserve the wood.

There is less danger of having the paint washed and spotted by rains, and flies and gnats are gone.

THE ORCHARD

Cherries Along Fence.

One of the best ways to make fence rows give a good account of themselves is to plant sour cherries in them. I. F. Mills of New York has a hedge of Montmorency cherries all around his estate. He claims that the trees grow on ground that would ordinarily be wasted, and that they form a fairly efficient windbreak in summer and also yield enough fruit to pay well for the investment in trees, time of tending, etc. His trees have required very little time to keep them in good order.

Trees on the fence lines between farms get part of their food from the neighbor's land and thus make an additional profit—if the neighbor doesn't pick his share of the fruit.

Glut of Apples.

The chief cause of a glut of apples and, consequently, the practice of feeding apples to hogs, is lack of spraying, according to a Nebraska horticultural expert. Sound apples, the result of spraying, can be placed in cold storage because they will keep. But the apple grower who has not sprayed his apples finds them wormy and unfit for storage. So he, with thousands of others, throws his perishable apples on the market at the mercy of dealers and the public.

He takes what he can get because he must sell. You seldom hear of a glut of apples late in the winter, and the winter and spring are the times when the man who raises sound apples sells them and gets his money.

THE GARDEN

Curing Pop Corn.

To successfully cure popcorn so it will pop early in the winter, the ears should be left on the stalks until the grains are fully ripened, and then pulled off husk and all. This may be laid on a floor where there is free circulation of air, or placed in sacks which are more or less open for the passage of air, and hung up in a dry room which is well ventilated and free from rats and mice.

If the husks are removed when the corn is pulled from the stalk it dries out too rapidly, and the kernels will not pop as freely as they will if dried more slowly.

Popcorn can be too dry at time of popping. Corn after once cured, does best if kept where the air is only moderately dry. Corn kept behind a stove will not pop as freely as corn kept in a room where there is a little dampness part of the time.

Bursting Cabbage.

Many persons growing their own vegetables have experienced considerable annoyance in having a large number of fine heads of cabbage to burst, before the vegetable can be used or marketed.

The bursting is caused by rapid growth, and usually occurs after a warm rain which has followed a dry spell. It is surprising how rapidly the heads will split and push out from the center, which is damaging unless the cabbage is used at once.

To prevent cabbage from bursting, go to each head, and pull it just enough to break a large number of the small rootlets, but not enought to allow the head to fall or lean very much to one side. This will lessen the amount of moisture and food taken into the plant and the development of the head, and consequently the bursting will cease. In most cases the cabbage will remain perfect and uninjured, and can be sold or used before any damage results.

Heads of cabbage about to burst, or even those showing the first split, can be kept for several weeks, without damage, by simply following the above instructions carefully.

Left-Over Vegetables.

When you go to town with a wagon-load of vegetables on an "off day" what do you do with the truck which you cannot sell? If you reduce the price in order to dispose of the vegetables the customer will expect you to do it again, and will wait for the customary drop in price before buying.

Some gardeners prefer to carry the produce home or even to throw it away but this seems wasteful when you remember how many empty mouths there are in the cities.

Why not drive into the poorer quarter of the city, and there sell at a low figure to householders who would otherwise buy nothing? Or in small towns where there are no "slums" the gardener may earn the gratitude of some local charitable organization by leaving the last of his load at its back door. And while charity has its own reward this method of disposing of his wares will also be very good advertising with regular customers.

THE DAIRY

Separator Care.

Some dairymen have trouble in keeping the cream separator clean and sweet, and free from the disagreeable odor which sometimes clings to the cones and bowl. I have a large-size separator with continuous cones, and have had a hard time to keep it clean and free from curd and rust, says a writer.

A clogged cone is one of the most objectionable forms of contamination, especially in hot weather. When separating is done after dark, the work of thoroughly washing the separator by lamplight is considerable trouble, and several neighbors advised me simply to run cold water through the machine.

I took their advise, but soon found I was ruining the cones and spoiling the cream. The separator also became so filled with curdy material that it refused to separate, as before The more I fussed wtih it the worse it became. Finally I was so discouraged I stopped using it altogether.

But last spring I thought I would give it another trial. I examined the cones, and found they were nearly closed by rust, so I made up my mind to use strenuous means. I placed a kettle of cold water on the range and put in a handful of sal soda. Then I added half a bar of naphtha soap. I put the cones in, and making sure they were covered all the time, I kept the kettle boiling for two hours. Then I let it stand till the next day. A little scraping with a paring knife followed by a good scrubbing with a stiff brush removed what was left of the rust and dried curd.

Then I gave them another good boiling with the same solution, scalded them, and aired them in the bright sun. It is almost needless to say that there was no more ill-tasting cream. I now take the separator apart at night, rinse the cones separately, and let them lie in cold water overnight. Once a week I give them a good boiling.

Leaky Teats.

Many good cows are butchered because they milk so easily that the pressure in the udder during a big milk flow causes the teats to leak.

Leaking teats can usually be identified by the concave depression at the milk opening. Hard milkers have a convex surface around the orifice. To stop a cow's teat from leaking, the best method I have found is to file a 40-penny spike round off the point, heat the end hot enough to sear, and press it gently into the milk orifice, says a writer.

Hold in place till the cow informs you that you have done enough. It is better to repeat the operation than to do too much at the first trial. The burn will nearly always cure readily as the result of the soothing influence of the milk, but if it is slow in healing, grease with salve. When the scar forms around the milk orifice, it contracts the opening and prevents the milk from leaking.

Dairy Bull's Value.

C. C. Hayden, of the Ohio experiment station, is authority for a statement that the dairy bull may be worth more than $3,000 in one year to a dairy herd. He shows that in the station herd one bull produced daughters averaging 153 pounds more butter fat than their dams. If 10 daughters produced milk for six years, the total production of this sire would be worth $2,750 more than that of a bull that produced no increase, if butterfat is worth 30 cents a pound.

Since the value of the bull can be determined only by the milk and butter yields of his daughters, farmers are advised not to sell the dairy sire until his daughters have been tested. Buyers should not discriminate against an old bull if he has some high producing daughters, for his value cannot be determined until he is at least four years old.

Producing Clean Milk.

With the advent of the bacterial count that is run on milk in larger cities of the country, and the careful inspection of dairies by state officials more attention is being paid to the care of milk in all phases of its production, especially during the summer months.

Athough the bacterial count is not practical for the product of the average farmer the principles of sanitation can be applied by him almost as easily as by the small dairyman. Washing the udder and teats of the cow and drying them each time with a clean cloth before milking is one of the simplest, and yet most important steps.

Reliable dairymen have said it is impossible for clean milk to be produced if the milker works with wet hands. Almost invariably B. coli (a cause of intestinal troubles) will be found in the milk that is gotten under such circumstances.

All milk vessels should be washed in scalding water before and after each milking and should be left in the sunshine throughout the day.

Prompt cooling and thorough cooling also is one of the important steps in the care of milk. Milk should never be left in the milking pail for several minutes in a warm place. It should be strained at once and put in the coolest place accessible.

LIVE STOCK

Raising Hogs.

Selecting the boar is perhaps the most important feature in swine husbandry, though when we say that we keep a mental reservation for cleanliness, which we really believe to be the most important thing in any form of animal husbandry, says a raiser. But a boar, rightly selected, has a greater influence on the offspring than all the sows combined. The things to be considered in selecting him should be as to his breeding, form, constitution and masculinity.

Breeding implies pure blood. This does not mean a long pedigree. It does mean an ancestry which, in the immediate line were good breeders, and good individuals. Grade sires are never to be used where thoroughbreds are to be had at all. Nor should the farmer buy a pure-bred boar just because he is pure bred. He should also have individual merit. If he be ever so pure bred, if he is an inferior individual and has inferior form, he is to be shunned. In fact, inferiority has the greatest power or tendency to reproduce itself, just because of its pure blood. Such animals should never be either bought or sold except for butchering.

There is an idea abroad that pure-breds have within themselves elements of weakness, a natural tendency to disease. There is absolutely nothing in this. If they are less rugged than woods swine, it is because the good laws of breeding have not been properly observed, and come to the herd with vitiated constitutions. Such a state may have arisen from breeding too early, or from in-and-in breeding, or from forcing foods, or from lack of exercise. No purity of blood can overcome these ills, but add to them. Since the very potency of a thoroughbred will breed ills on as well as good qualities.

Remember that the service of the boar must be restricted. Often the excessive service of the boar shows its detrimental effects in the offspring, even when the boar is all he should be in care and breed and constitution.

Danger in Salt.

Samples of salt are occasionally sent to the agricultural college for analysis with the statement that animals, usually cattle or sheep, were poisoned after eating it in considerable quantities. In no case has any foreign substance that would account for the poisoning been found.

Since salt is necessary to life and is in universal use it is difficult to realize that in large amounts it is poisonous. Many cases of poisoning in chickens have been reported and occasionally in larger animals. In one instance salt was by mistake used instead of sugar in making a cake. The cake was given to the chickens and killed all of them. Chickens are very susceptible to salt poisoning and, while the amount that it takes to kill a horse or cow is considerable, this sometimes occurs when these animals are especially salt hungry.

When animals have not access to salt for a long time it is safer to give it them sparingly at first.—I. E. Newscom, Colorado Agricultural college.

Dipping Sheep.

Now that the shearing season is over and you have marketed your wool at a high price, don't neglect your next year's crop by letting your flock go undipped.

The shearing is not complete until every sheep is thoroughly dipped in a good solution of disinfectant. This kills and keeps away all scab, ticks, lice, and diseases, besides keeping the skin in good shape for the next year's crop. No sheep grower, even at the high price for sheep products, can afford to feed the diseases and parasites that are common to sheep when they can be avoided by so simple a method as dipping twice each year—soon after shearing and again in the fall.

Pine tar rubbed around the sheep's nostrils will keep away the nose fly and will be beneficial to those which have already been attacked by it.

Do not fail to provide a pasture of rye or wheat for fall and spring use of the flock and you will be surprised at the increase in the wool and the rapid growth of the lambs.

Fat and Lean Sows.

There is a wide diversity of opinion among farmers and breeders of swine as to how much flesh the brood sow should carry in order that she may produce the best results as a breeder. Farmers are quite apt to neglect their brood sows and allow them to become too much run down in flesh to secure the best results and the breeders who are anxious to obtain the best results err in the other direction and overfeed their sows until they take on too much fat to produce the most vigorous pigs.

A sow running down in flesh when bred, the same as the one too fat, is likely to disappoint her owner in the size of her litter and the quality of the pigs. The fact that a vigorous sow in comparatively low flesh will produce large litters has no doubt led to the belief that the sow should be thin when doing this important work. On the other hand the small weak pigs born to the sow in high flesh are no doubt parent to the belief that a sow should not be in high flesh while reproducing her kind.

These conclusions are correct, if appearances at farrowing time only are considered, but if the observations extend over a period of a few weeks it will be found that the fat sow and her pigs have an advantage over the thin sow and her litter. The strong pigs from the lean sow start well on account of their strength but they soon sap the stored up strength of their mother and have her exhausted before they begin to eat from the trough, with the consequent result that they come to a standstill for a time.

The smaller pigs from the fat sow grow right along from the start and by the time their dam is reduced in flesh condition they are ready to eat from the trough. The kind of flesh the sow carries has all to do with the quality of her little. Too much fat produces fever and a lack of exercise makes her a dangerous mother. She is feverish and vicious and the pigs will suffer from this if they are fortunate enough to live. If her flesh is properly laid on by eating a variety of food, including pasture and forage crops, she will be in first class condition to give her pigs a good start in life.

It is very seldom that sows have an inclination to eat their pigs when they farrow in the pasture during the summer. A sow carrying a proper amount of flesh usually does well with her litter and she will remain quiet longer after farrowing, while the lean sow will be up looking for something to eat.

POULTRY

Fighting Poultry Mite.

Everyone knows the gray poultry mite which takes on a distinct reddish cast after the meal of blood. It is commonest in dark, damp, dirty poultry houses where it thrives upon filth, and logical remedies recommended by T. J. Talbert, of the Missouri college of agriculture, are sunshine, ventilation and cleanliness. The henhouse should be so constructed that it can easily be kept clean and that there will be no cracks or crevices in the roosts or elsewhere to furnish hiding places for the mite during the day time when they are not on the fowls. They feed at night, crawling from fowl to fowl, so that one infested bird may introduce them into the entire flock.

Sunshine is one of the best disinfectants as well as a great foe to the mite, and it should be given access to just as much of the henhouse as possible. Regular spraying with kerosene emulsion, strong tobacco solutions or commercial stock dips will help greatly. Commercial lime sulphur and miscible oils put on the market in such form that they will mix readily with water for use in spraying orchards are also helpful in combatting the mite.

One application is not enough and the spray should be repeated in about a week in order to kill the young which may have developed from the eggs laid about the roosts or in the filth before the first spraying. It should be applied with sufficient force to penetrate all cracks and crevices.

Kerosene emulsion properly prepared at home will give as good results as anything which can be purchased. Mr. Talbert gives the following directions for making it: "Dissolve half a pound of laundry soap, or a pound of lye soap, in a gallon of soft water. Take the solution off the fire and add two gallons of kerosene before cooling. Mix well and use one part of the emulsion to eight or nine parts of water when ready to apply."

One part boiled lime sulphur made exactly as for orchard spraying may be mixed with eight parts of water, and the commercial stock dips may be used in accordance with printed directions usually furnished with them. Strong tea made by boiling tobacco stems in water gives good results, and whitewashing should not be neglected.

Tuberculous Fowls.

Go through your flock at night while the hens are on the roost and handle the birds. All that are emaciated or appear sick in any way should be killed and burned or buried deeply after covering with lime. The principal symptoms for tuberculosis are emaciation, diarrhea, lameness, enlarged liver and spleen. Usually the two last mentioned organs and the intestines are covered with nodules in the advanced stage.

Advantage of Feathers.

When you have a particularly nice lot of well-finished cockerels of roaster size, try leaving on the neck, saddle and tail feathers, also the feathers on the outer joints of the wings and those from the hock joints halfway up the thighs.

This is the method of marketing capons, and if your cockerels are good enough in quality, some first-class hotels and vacation resorts will be willing to pay you a higher price than for chickens dressed in the ordinary way.

Egg Losses.

From a quarter to half of the eggs laid in the middle west during the summer time are a total loss. This may easily be saved under ordinary farm conditions, according to the test recently made at the Missouri agricultural experiment station. Eggs should be given practically as good care and careful marketing as butter, although they do not show the effects of poor handling quite as plainly. Any temperature of more than 70 degrees is almost sure to cause the development of germs, molds, or young chicks inside the shell.

The principal remedy then is a reasonably low temperature and marketing the eggs at least once a week. They should be gathered every day and put in a cool, clean, sweet cellar or some similar cool place as quickly as possible. They must be kept away from flies and out of musty basements, and if no other cool place is available, they should be lowered in a bucket into a well just as placed in a spring or spring house or butter often is.

FARM BRIEFS

Evenings begin to stretch out. Need a lantern now to finish up the chores. How is yours? In good order? It is cheaper to buy lanterns than to build barns.

Everything is worth saving, even to the broken beetle handle. You can get a number of hammer handles from it, especially if it is good hickory.

The unnatural conditions to which you submit your brood mares are generally the cause of abortion and non-breeding.

This is the day of the potato-digger. The better the digger, the better the day. It is hard enough to do such work with the best possible tools.

One reason for the neglect of the persimmons as a fruit is the mistaken idea that it is unfit to eat until touched by frost. As a matter of fact much of the best fruit is lost each year, because it ripens and falls to the ground where, not being touched by frost, it is left to rot. Such persimmons as are not edible before frost comes are a late variety, and the reason that they pucker the mouth is because they have not yet ripened. In general, the best fruits are those that ripen just before the leaves fall.

A good grindstone badly hung, is worse than a sore thumb. A good stone is worthy of a good frame. See to it that yours has it.

A good price for a superior bull is money well invested. The difference between the price of a strictly high-class sire and an inferior one is made up in the first lot of calves.

Nothing flattens the pocketbook like letting the cows fall off in milk this time of the year. Hold them up.

Remember, that while you are feeding your flock you are feeding for quality and quantity of wool, as well as for the future lamb crop.

Many a poultryman says: "There isn't a chicken louse on my place," when he has never really looked at his birds carefully enough to know. If your eyes are poor, put on some glasses that magnify, and look again. Then get busy. Some poultrymen shoud be compelled to spend a few nights in a "buggy" bed.

A horse coming in after an evening's drive needs a drink, unless watered on the way home.

Be sure that the salt box in the sheep pasture is kept filled. The flock will not thrive if deprived of salt.

Most farm implements rust out before they wear out. Proper housing will offset rust and corrosion to a large extent, but in damp weather the best method of preventing rust is to coat all unpainted parts of the machinery with a heavy oil, thick enough so it will not run off. This coating keeps air and moisture away and prevents rust from starting.

Aerate the milk right away after milking and save the loss of the whole mess. A few turns of the elbow will do it, and it is well worth while.

Some type of a water supply system which would furnish a supply for the house and barn ought to be provided.

Did you ever reflect on the relation of live stock and legumes to community prosperity? Legumes and live stock stay pretty close to the bank account and they are closer still to the fertility of the soil. Think of the wealthiest states in the Union and then see if they do not grow a great many legumes and a great deal of live stock.

Each ewe lamb should be an improvement upon its dam, as it should carry the inheritance of a high-class, thoroughbred sire.

Animals are said often to show by their actions what the weather will be, and there is reason in this. Some of them certainly have a knowledge of coming storms. We are told that spiders are especially sensitive to weather changes, and when they make new webs the weather will be fair; if they continue spinning during a shower it will soon clear off.

Landseekers!

The Northern Pacific country—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon—offers a healthful and invigorating climate, the best opportunities in the West, and excellent crop records. Investigate while land prices are low. Take advantage of the

One-Way Colonist Fares daily September 24 to October 8 to points in western Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

Low Round Trip Homeseekers' Fares to North Dakota points and west—first and third Tuesdays to November inclusive.

Very Low Round Trip Landseekers' Fares for parties of five or more, every Monday and Tuesday to November 28, inclusive.

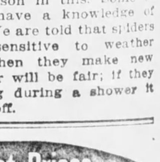
Write for free literature and description state or locality in which interested.

L. J. Bricker
Gen'l Im. Agt.
711 Nor. Pac. Ry. St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

WITTE ENGINES

NOW PRICED AS LOW AS $15 PER H.P.



WITTE Engines are just as good as I can build them—regardless of price and profit. Back of every WITTE engine is a clean, 30-year record, and the largest direct-selling, exclusive engine factory in America. We make nothing but engines and sell direct from factory to user. No dealers.

WITTE Engines are built in 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 32 H.P. sizes and in different styles to operate on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha, Distillate or Gas; as stationary, base, portable, portable and saw-rig types.

Write today for free book, "How to Judge Engines," and my 90-day trial offer, 5-year guarantee; cash or easy terms of payment offer and complete price list.—ED. H. WITTE.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2618 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2618 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Only $2 Down One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 1-2-horse here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2153 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

FREE TO TRAPPERS

Here's the book you want—increase your catch—saves you money on your supplies. Send for FREE copy of Hill Bros. Trappers Guide, State Game Laws, Catalogue of Trappers' Supplies—and particulars of our great FREE GIFT to trappers. Write TODAY.

HILL BROS. FUR CO. 380 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Lowest Prices Ever Made on World's Best ROOFING Freight Paid

We sell direct to you and save you all middlemen's profits. We ship everything—roofing, siding, ceiling, wall boards, etc.—Freight Prepaid. We cannot quote you our low factory prices here, but send for our Big Roofing Book and see for yourself that our prices are lowest ever quoted.

"Reo" Metal Shingles cost less, yet outlast three ordinary roofs. Need no painting or repairs. Rot—fire—weather—rust-proof. Insurance cost is less—guaranteed against lightning.

Edwards Exclusive Tightcote Process makes Edwards Metal Shingles, Metal Spanish Tile, Reo Cluster Shingles, Grip-Lock Roofing and other Roofings, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not a pin point of space exposed to weather.

• Our Patent Interlocking Device prevents warping, buckling or breaking. Protects nail holes—nails are driven through outer layer; not exposed to weather. No special tools required. Easy to lay.

"Reo" Metal Cluster Shingles

Spanish Metal Tile

Corrugated

Edwards Patent "Grip-Lock"

$69.50 and up

Lowest prices on Ready-Made Fire Proof Steel Garages. Set up any place. Send postal for Garage Book showing styles, sizes

Edwards Products Stand the Galvanizing Test

No other galvanizing can compare with it. Bending, hammering or lightning won't cause it to flake, peel or crack.

Get FREE Book and you'll find that our prices are lowest ever made for World's Best Roofing. Coupon brings Free Samples, Prices and Book. Ask for Book No. 976

FREE Samples & Roofing Book

The Edwards Mfg. Co. 975-975 Pike Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

The Edwards Mfg. Co. 975-975 Pike St. Cincinnati 0.

Please send FREE Samples, Freight Paid prices and World's Greatest Roofing Book No. 976

Name.....

Address.....

Largest Makers of Sheet Metal Products in the World

CONFESSED SLAYER TRIES A BREAK FOR LIBERTY

Leaps From Train, but Shot Brings Him Down.

New York, Sept. 15.—Arthur Waltonen, confessed murderer of Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholas, a wealthy widow, here a year ago, attempted to escape from detectives who were bringing him back to New York from Ironwood, Mich., when the New York Central train stopped at Montrose, N. Y., early today.

When the train slowed down at Montrose, Waltonen, who was accompanied by Detectives Enright and Foley, jumped to his feet and rushed to the station platform. Both detectives went after him and when the fleeing man failed to heed their orders to halt, the officers opened fire with their revolvers. Waltonen was hit and dropped. He was picked up and carried back on the train.

Word of the attempted escape was sent to New York, and when the train reached the 125th street station, an ambulance was there and took Waltonen to the Harlem hospital.

GREAT DANE SLAYS SMALL DOG WITH ONE SNAP OF JAWS

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Three pounds of dog flesh, which alive and together, were rated at $500 a pound, furnished just one mouthful to a harlequin Great Dane weighing more than 100 pounds.

The two dogs met at the fourth annual show of the Westchester Kennel club. The small dog was a Brussels griffon, named Cedar Bambino. Mrs. Peter Cedar of Sunnymede recently imported Cedar Bambino, which was regarded as the most typical of his breed ever brought to this country.

Before the dog came here he had won many prizes in Belgium and Mrs. Ceder had repeatedly refused to take $1,000, holding out for $1,500.

The judging of the show had almost been completed when the tiny bit of dog aristocracy wandered near the Great Dane. There was a snap of the immense jaws of the big dog and where there had been two dogs was only one.

KILLED HELPING WOUNDED OFFICER

Corporal Refuses to Leave His Captain When Danger Lurks Near.

London Telegraph.

Among all the laughing, smoking, chatting, cheery thousands of wounded men I have seen land in England from the front I have now met one who was sad.

This was a company commander, with shrapnel wounds in hip and ankle. The sector of new line that this captain's company held northeast of Bazentin-le-Petit, and near the High Wood, was most furiously counter attacked by the Huns, after an intense bombardment. The third and fourth and fifth waves of the attack were broken by the company's trench fire, which included Lewis guns handled to the best possible advantage.

But still the Boches came streaming on; and, accordingly, the company rose out of their shallow trench, and rushed forward a bit to welcome the invader, having learned on more than one occasion during the preceding week just how little the Hun likes the steel.

In that advance the captain was struck down. As he lay helpless on the ground he saw plainly that the enemy's charge was broken, and he ordered his company back to their trench to save casualties. He yelled to his men to get back, and he sent a young lance corporal (who had only earned his stripes during that same week) to ram the order home. So the defenders streamed back leaving a clear fitld for the eLwis guns again.

Attacked by Germans.

Just then the captain saw two things. He saw four straggling Boches approaching him where he lay, and he saw the young lance corporal deliberately returning to him from the trench. The Boches had doubtless recognized his uniform, and were anxious to kill or capture a captain. The young lance corporal was coming on slowly and steadily, like a man drawn irresistibly by some kind of fascination.

"Get back to the trench, man; get back!" shouted the captain.

One of the Boches dropped on his knee to fire. The lance corporal came steadily on.

"Go back," shouted the captain, as sternly as he could. "D'you hear me, corporal? That's an order. Go back, or I'll put you under arrest. Damn you, go back!"

The kneeling Boche fired twice, and missed. The lance corporal—no more than a boy in years—looked back and forward. He had his orders, and was a well disciplined, good lad. It was as though the sharp order had placed weights about his feet. So he swayed.

Then he gave one look at his captain—"You know the way your favorite dog looks at you if you order him back home when perhaps you've a gun under your arm?" And, in defiance of the discipline which made an order tug at his feet, the boy strode on again towards his captain, glancing from the Boches to his officer, as though measuring his chances.

The captain managed to level his revolver. "It was worth a bluff to try and get the fellow back."

Died for His Captain.

"'By God, corporal, I'll put a bullet through you if you don't go back!'"

And at that the lance corporal broke into a run—but towards his fallen officer; not the trench. He fell, with a bullet through his heart, within three paces of his captain. Two Boches were on their knees firing at him then. The other two were advancing, crouchingly, on the captain. The captain had not yet used a round from his revolver, so he turned that now on the advancing Boches. But at that moment a Lewis gun in our trench, firing high, opened on that bit of No Man's Land. The incident had been seen evidently. The fire was much too high to hurt anyone really; for the gunners feared to hit their own officer. But the Boches did not understand that. Their gunners are a good deal less particular. So they turned tail and ran hard for their own trenches, while the captain, having emptied his revolver at them, lost consciousness, and knew nothing more of the business till he found himself in our trench dressing station.

And now the captain finds it hard to forget the solemn, puzzled face of the young lance corporal, who so deliberately chose to give up his life for his officer.

But I told the captain he must be very proud of that young lance corporal; not sad about him.

NO BEAUTY DOCTOR CAN DO MORE FOR

YOUR COMPLEXION THAN CUTICURA SOAP

When assisted by occasional light touches of Cuticura Ointment. These super-creamy emollients do much to prevent pore-clogging, pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 25G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

GERMANS DEMAND WE KEEP BARGAIN

Manufacturers Insist America Take Goods Despite Britain's Blockade.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The international situation today loomed up materially complicated. With the British interference with American trade being strengthened all along the line, pressure for retaliatory measures by this government was increasing. To add to the complications, comes the announcement, through German sources, that manufacturers there—undoubtedly acting under orders from the government—are demanding acceptance of goods made to American orders under contract.

In connection with the latter proposition, cable advices from Berlin say agents of the American firms in Germany whose liability runs well into the millions, have made an appeal for relief to Ambassador Gerard, who is forwarding the facts here for the benefit of the state department and President Wilson.

It finally has been decided by the state department not to take any action regarding the retaliatory measures permitted under the recently adopted revenue act until after all of the resources of diplomacy are exhausted. The department is co-operating with the treasury and commerce departments, getting all of the facts ready should concessions already demanded finally be refused.

Within the last few days, Secretary Lansing has had the entire trade question up again with Ambassador Spring-Rice, while Counselor Polk has discussed it with the legal representative fothe British embassy, Colville Barclay.

As a result of these conferences, Sir Richard Craford, special commercial adviser of the embassy here, is endeavoring to work out a mail system which will remove the majority of the causes for the delay which has so exasperated American business men. He will confer in New York with a legal representative of the American importing and exporting firms this week.

At these conferences he will submit several suggestions for co-operation, the adoption of any of which, officials of the embassy here say, will make it possible for commercial mail to be passed through the British censor's offices while a vessel is lying detained in Kirkwall harbor, thus allowing the mail to right through without being detained from three weeks to two months, as at present. He also will endeavor to adjust the troubles of the dealers in foreign exchange so that cable delays which have cost American bankers thousands of dollars can be obviated.

GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

COPYRIGHT 1916 - PAGET NEWSPAPER SERVICE

Continued from First Page

soul. She was sobbing now, like a child. In this moment Philip forgot all restraint. He leaned forward and put a hand on her shining head, and bent his face close down to hers. His free hand touched one of her hands, and he held it tightly.

"Listen, my Josephine," he whispered. "I am not going to turn back, I am going with you. That is our pact. At the end I know what to expect. You have told me; and I, too, believe. But whatever happens, in spite of all that may happen, I will still have received more than all else in the world could give me. For I will have known you, and you will be my salvation. I am going on."

For an instant he felt the fluttering pressure of her fingers on his. It was an answer a thousand times more precious to him than words, and he knew that he had won. Still lower he bent his head, until for an instant his lips touched the soft, living warmth of her hair. And then he leaned back, freeing her hand, and into his face had leaped soul and life and fighting strength; and under his breath he gave new thanks to God, and to the sun, the blue sky above, while from behind them came skimming over the water the slim birchbark canoe of Jean Jacques Croisset.

CHAPTER VI.

At the touch of Weyman's lips to her hair Josephine lay very still, and Philip wondered if she had felt that swift, stolen caress. Almost he hoped that she had. The silken tress where for an instant his lips had rested seemed to him now like some precious communion cup in whose sacredness he had pledged himself. Yet had he believed that she was conscious of his act he would have begged her forgiveness. He waited, breathing softly, putting greater sweep into his paddle to keep Jean well behind them.

Slowly the tremulous unrest of Josephine's shoulders ceased. She raised her head and looked at him, her lovely face damp with tears, her eyes shining like velvety pools through their mist. She did not speak. She was a woman now—all woman. Her strength, the bearing which had made him think of her as a queen, the fighting tension which she had been under, were gone. Until she looked at him through her tears her presence had been like that of some wonderful and unreal creature who held the control of his every act in the cup of her hands. He thought no longer of himself now. He knew that to him she had relinquished the mysterious fight under which she had been struggling. In her eyes he read surrender. From this hour the fight was his. She told him, without speaking. And the glory of it all thrilled him with a sacred happiness so that he wanted to drop the paddle, draw her close into his arms, and tell her that ther was no power in the world that could harm her now. But instead of this he laughed low and joyously into her eyes, and her lips smiled gently back at him. And so they understood with out words.

Behind them Jean had been coming up swiftly, and now they heard him break for an instant into the chorus of one of the wild half-breed songs, and Philip listened to the words of the chant which is as old in the Northland as the ancient brass cannon and the crumbling fortress rocks at York factory:

"O, ze beeg black bear, he go to court,
He go to court a mate;
He court to ze Sout',
He court to ze Nort',
He court to shores of ze Indian lake."

And then, in the moment's silence that followed, Philip threw back his head, and in a voice almost as wild and untrained as Jean Croisset's, he shouted back:

"Oh! the fur fleets sing on Temiskaming,
As the ashen paddles bend,
And the crews carouse at Rupert's House,
At the sullen winter's end.
But my days are done where the lean wolves run,
And I ripple no more the path
Where the gray geese race 'cross the red moon's face
From the white wind's Arctic wrath."

The suspense was broken. The two men's voices, rising in their crude strength, sending forth into the still wilderness both triumph and defiance, brought the quick flush of living back into Josephine's face. She guessed why Jean had started his chant—to give her courage. She knew why Philip had responded. And now Jean swept up beside them, a smile on his thin, dark face.

"The Good Virgin preserve us, M'sieur, but our voices are like those of two beasts,' he cried.

"Great, true fighting beasts," whispered Josephine under her breath. "How I would hate almost——"

She had suddenly flushed to the roots of her hair.

"What," asked Philip.

"To hear to hear men sing like women," she finished.

As swiftly as he had come up Jean and his canoe had sped ahead of them.

"You should have heard us sing that up in our snow hut, when for five months the sun never sent a streak above the horizon," said Philip. "At the end—in the fourth month—it was more like the wailing of madmen. Mac Tavish died then; a young half Scot, of the Royal Mounted. After that Radisson and I were alone, and sometimes we used to see how loud we could shout it, and always, when we came to those two last lines——"

She interrupted him:

"Where the gray geese race 'cross the red moon's face
From the white wind's Arctic wrath!"

"Your memory is splendid!" he cried admiringly. "Yes, always when we came to the end of those lines, the white foxes would answer us from out on the barrens, and we would wait for the sneaking, yelping of them before we went on. They haunted us like little demons, those foxes, and never once could we catch a glimpse of them during the long night. They helped to drive MacTish mad. One day I was wakened by Radisson crying like a baby, and when I sat up in my ice bunk he caught me by the shoulders and told me that he had seen something that looked like the glow of a fire thousands and thousands of miles away. It was teh sun, and it came just in time."

"And this other man you speak of, Radisson?" she asked.

"He died two hundred miles back," replied Philip quietly. "But that is unpleasant to speak of. Look ahead. Isn't that ridge of the forest glorious in the sunlight?"

She did not take her eyes from his face.

"Do you know, I think there is something wonderful about you," she said, so gently and frankly that the blood rushed to his cheeks. "Some day day I want to learn those words that helped to keep you alive up there. I want to know all the story, because I think I can understand. There was more to it—something after the foxes yelped back at you?"

"This," he said, and ahead of them Jean Croisset rested on his paddle to listen to Philip's voice:

"My seams gape wide, and I'm tossed aside
To rot on a lonely shore,
While the leaves and mould like a shroud enfold,
For the last of my trails are o'er;
But I float in dreams on Northland streams
That never again I'll see,
As I lie on the marge of the old Portage,
With grief for company."

"A canoe!" breathed the girl, looking back over the sunlit lake.

"Yes, a canoe, cast aside, forgotten, as sometimes men and women are forgotten when down and out."

(To Be Continued.)

Amsterdam has the first crematory in the Netherlands.

© 1916 S. M. S. Co.

Winter Nights Made Cozier—On Credit

No References Needed—All Next Year to Pay

New-Style Credit

We give credit to home lovers without any red tape. No references required. All you do is to ask for our Bargain Book. Your Credit Card will come with it Then you tell us to send you what you want, on open charge account. Pay as convenient—a little each month. Simply lay aside 2 or 3 cents a day. No hurry. Take a year or more to pay the bill, and there will be no interest. Over two million homes have such accounts here, and buy all their home comforts in that way. For your own sake, please try it.

You'll Save 30%

Our Bargain Book quotes hundreds of things at one-half usual prices. It quotes the lowest prices in America on everything we offer. That we guarantee. Return the goods if anyone can meet us. You will save on the average at least 30 per cent. We save this by enormous buying, by picking up surplus stocks, and by selling to millions direct.

Pay Nothing for a Month

We send all goods on 30 days' free trial, subject to return. Our customers pay no money down. They make their first small payment when goods are accepted, after that 30 days' trial. They pay only when they are satisfied.

A $1 Book Free

Our new Bargain Book pictures 5000 home things, many in actual colors. It is so big and complete that it costs us $1 per copy with mailing. Yet we send it to home lovers free.

The edition is limited. It quotes goods bought last summer. Prices are going up so fast that we dare not send out many of these catalogs. Many of the articles have advanced 50 per cent since we printed it.

Mail us this coupon today. Get this present book. It will save you a great deal of money. And your Credit Card will come with it.

Pay a Little Monthly

For This Empire Range

Our Bargain Book shows over fifty Empire styles. Be sure to get it.

$24.35

Heavy blue steel body, with high closet. Has handsome nickel trimming. Range is perfect baker with oven 16 in. wide, 19 in. deep and 12 in. high. Fire box is arranged for all kinds of fuel. Porcelain lined reservoir will hold 20 qts. of water.
No. 30K4D5580. With reservoir $24.35
No. 30K4D5581. Without reservoir .. $19.65

New Dollar Book

Showing 5000 Home Things

Furniture	Baby Cabs—Cameras
Carpets—Rugs	Silverware—Clocks
Stoves—Ranges	Chinaware—Lamps
Draperies—Linens	Sewing Machines
Curtains—Bedding	Kitchen Cabinets
Oilcloth, etc.	Carpenters' Tools

Pay 3 Cents a Day

Ask also for our Style Book picturing 1000 Fall Styles for Women

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.
1126 W. 35th Street, Chicago

SPIEGEL, MAY, STERN CO.
1126W, 35th Street, Chicago

Mail me your Fall Bargain Book.
Also the books I mark below.

....Stove Book ....Watches and Jewelry.
....1000 Fall Styles for Women.

Name.....

Address.....

Check which catalogs you want. (1130)

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7792—Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. This is a model that measures up to the correct standard for a trim, neat and becoming dress for practical wear in the home. Narrow banding is used to finish the round neck on the full blouse and gives stronger outline to the closing at the left side. The skirt is cut in four gores.

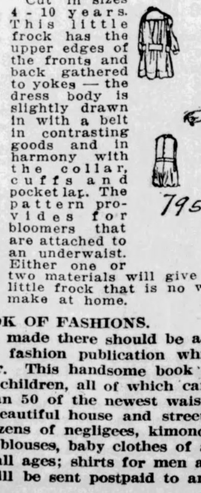
No. 7951—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. In the extreme of today's style is this dress, made of bordered goods. The waist is a back-buttoned model, adorned with an odd-shaped collar; the bell sleeve has a bordered cuff. The straight, lower edge, yoke skirt has the upper edge at the sides; gathered to the yoke section which joins the waist under a belt of material. The pocket is absolutely apart from the ordinary. Buttons close together, trimming the side are sufficient in themselves for decoration.

No. 7755—Ladies' Work Apron.

Cut in sizes small, medium and large. A very practical style for the work that requires time—it fully prepares one to work without worrying about the dress. Either the low, round or square neck is in good style for the pattern which provides for long and short sleeves.

No. 7922—Ladies' Dress.



Cut in sizes 36 - 42 bust measure. Smart and trim, in coat effect this dress shows that checks will have a strong grip this fall. The waist is separate, with open fronts overlapping a vest in plain ground fabric and inverted V shape; the peplum, with two plaits in each half for a modified ripple flare, may be used or omitted. The skirt is a one-piece model. Buttons have trimming honors. The pattern will show you how to make the design without the least trouble.

No. 7935—Ladies' Two-Gore Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 - 34 waist measure. Fully entitled to credit for good lines and attractive trimming features, is this skirt. Cut in two gores—the upper edges of the back gore being gathered and built on a raised waist line; the closing is at the left side. The front ends of a belt tacked to the top of the skirt at the back, look down at the pockets stitched to the front gors and finished with a lap for effectiveness. A better design is not easy to find, for walking, winter sports and general utility wear.

No. 7920—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 - 34 waist measure. The most appealing thing about this button-front model is its simplicity. The seven goreshang from a slightly raised waistline—a belt is allowed for, but may be omitted. A seamed panel front and a pocket in the side front gore are details that count for style. A serviceable design for the season ahead of us.

No. 7957—Child's Dress.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. You can reproduce this design, using remnants of light and dark material, and glory in the result. At back the dress body is gathered to a square yoke; in front, the yoke extends either side, in a tab and has embroidery decoration; so has the belt, with its ends lapping at back.

No. 7925—Ladies' Blouse.

Cut in sizes 36 - 44, bust measure. Two materials are used effectively in this waist, with a back yoke that extends a bit over the shoulders in front. Choose between rolling the fronts back for the open neck and lapping the ends to gain the high collar that is coming into favor. The sleeve is pretty, with a cuff of contrasting material; the closing is with snappers under the front band, that is button trimmed. All one material may be usel with satisfactory result.

No. 7940—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes. 6-12 years. A little dress that is rich in detail features is this one with separate guimpe and a four-gore plaited skirt. A cape collar, sewed to the neck of the guimpe is attractively carried over the shoulders of dress body—the low vest effect of the dress is noteworthy. The skirt has two forward and two backward turning plaits in each half; tab ends buttoning on either side of the center front, and back hold the belt decoratively. The garment slips on over the head. Excellent for school wear.

No. 7950—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 4 - 10 years. This little frock has the upper edges of the fronts and back gathered to yokes — the dress body is slightly drawn in with a belt in contrasting goods and in harmony with the collar, cuffs and pocket lap. The pattern provides for bloomers that are attached to an underwaist. Either one or two materials will give a serviceable little frock that is no work at all to make at home.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY Just Your Name

You don't need money to get an automobile. Let me give you one of my brand new, never used, latest model, five-passenger Ford Touring Cars, absolutely free of charge. I have given away dozens of them. You might as well have one, too. If you have no auto and want one, send me your name right away and say: 'I want one of your free Fords,'"—a post-card will do.

RHOADS AUTO CLUB.
310 Capital Bldg. Topeka, Kansas.

RUSSIANS FIND GERMANS FETTERED TO THEIR GUNS

London Globe.

Describing a recent Russian advance on the Riga front, a Russian officer said:

"During a successful enveloping movement our men saw a strange sight. Three machine guns stood in a splendidly fortified position protected by armor, and to each of the guns two German soldiers were fettered. Even the officer who was instructing the men at the guns was fettered also. Some of the men were wounded, and were standing in pools of their own blood.

"The Germans gunners absolutely refused to make any statement, but some other prisoners stated that this fettering process was practiced very often in their army, with the consent of the soldiers. They said there was no lack of volunteers for this practice, and that the men who consented to be fettered to the machine guns were treated much better than their comrades, receiving more food."

Do Not Suffer From Bowel Ills

Use Nature's Remedy and Restore Your Health.

You who know the horrors of chronic constipation will welcome the discovery of the efficiency of white mineral oil as a remedy endorsed by leading physicians. Lubriol is white mineral oil in its purest, most effective form. It restores the bowels to normal, natural, easy activity. It cleanses the body and lubricates it like oil in a delicate watch. Thus does it get at the cause of intestinal indigestion, blood impurity, liver complaints and kidney troubles. These ills can often be traced to auto-intoxication brought on by constipation. Lubriol is your remedy and your preventative. No case is too far gone to be treated by Lubriol. It is as good for children of tender age as for adults of any age. Lubriol is tasteless and odorless. It is pleasant to take. You may buy it direct from the Lubriol Laboratories, 14th floor Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, for 75 cents a pint bottle, postpaid, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade attests to the financial responsibility of the Lubriol Laboratories.—Adv.

BATHING IN ALCOHOL SUPERSEDES AQUA PURA

The Dalles, Ore., Sept. 15.—"It's no longer the style in Gilliam county to bathe in good old fashioned water," said J. H. Henderson of that section, "and the alcohol rub seems to have come to stay."

Mr. Henderson says that more than 1,300 affidavits have been filed in the county for the purchase of alcohol from drug stores, and every one of them claimed that the juice was to be used for "bathing" or "liniment."

The population of the county is 3,701.

RED CROSS PRINTING 300,000,000 SEALS

Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—Indiana's allotment of Red Cross seals this year is 12,000,000. Clubwomen, church, civic and commercial bodies throughout the state are naming committees to sell stamps. Three hundred million Red Cross stamps are being printed in Cincinnati

RUMANIANS MASSACRE WOMEN, SOFIA CHARGES

Sofia, Sept. 15.—Government reports of the wholesale masacre of Bulgarian women and children in Dobrudja by the Rumanians led to an unanimous demand from the press yesterday that the murderers be punished. Neutral ministers at Sofia will be invited to make a personal investigation of the Rumanian barbarities.

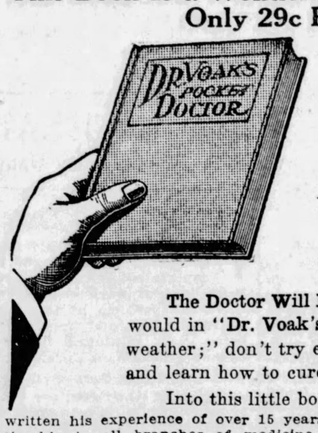
REPRISALS ON WAR PRISONERS TO CEASE

Madrid, Sept. 15.—Announcement was made yesterday that King Alfonso, after long negotiations, had succeeded in effecting an agreement among the belligerent nations to suspend reprisals upon prisoners of war.

GUARD YOUR HEALTH

This Book Is a Wonderful Household Health-Saver. Yours for Only 29c Postpaid. A Great Bargain.

No Home Should Be Without It.



DR. VOAK'S POCKET DOCTOR

Different from every other medical book ever published

The Doctor Will Prescribe For You just as your own family physician would in "**Dr. Voak's Pocket Doctor**" when you are sick or "under the weather;" don't try experiments. Get the advice of **Dr. Voak's Pocket Doctor** and learn how to cure yourself by means that are safe and sure.

Into this little book, it's author, Dr. A. F. Voak, of Cleveland, Ohio, has written his experience of over 15 years as a practicing physician. Dr. Voak has served an apprenticeship in all branches of medicine, including hospital, railroad, insurance and medical teaching. His book is, therefore, entirely practical, ethical and still a splendid example of what a conscientious physician may write for public information. **The Pocket Doctor** is a book of 100 pages, size 3¾x7 inches. It is neatly and durably bound in red cloth with stampings in black ink. The text matter is arranged under four general headings as follows: **General Diseases—Diseases of Children—Infant Feeding—Diseases of the Eye.** Under these subdivisions all the common diseases are described and prescribed for and much more valuable medical information is given. **Most Doctor Books are Obsolete,** but this book is modern in every way. It was written in simple, understandable language, avoiding those strictly medical terms that are so likely to confuse. **Contains More Than 150 Physicians' Prescriptions,** which can be filled at any drug store in the United States. Each prescription calls for only simple drugs and preparations recognized by the **National Formulary** and **United States Pharmacopoeia,** the standards recognized by all American physicians and druggists.

Send for it. Only 29c Postpaid, from the Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, O.

FOOLED AGAIN; SIGHTED SUBMARINE IS AMERICAN

New London Again Sent Out Story of Bremen Coming.

New London, Conn., Sept. 18.—The submarine reported approaching New London, late last night, which was believed to be the German undersea merchantman Bremen, was an American craft of the L type, returning from maneuvers, it developed today with the return to port of the oceangoing tug T. A. Scott, Jr.

The tug set out, last night, carrying persons supposed to be representatives of the Eastern Forwarding Co., to which the cargo of the submarine Deutschland was consigned at Baltimore. The Scott reported today that nothing was seen or heard of the Bremen. The American submarine sighted was returning to her base.

PARALYSIS CASES SHOW DROP OF 98 IN THE WEEK

New York, Sept. 16.—Another slight increase in infantile paralysis is shown in the department of health's bulletin for the 24 hours ending at 10 a. m. today. Forty-one new cases were discovered, one more than yesterday, and there were 13 deaths, a jump of three.

Federal officials in charge of the campaign against the disease found encouragement in the statistics for the week, showing only 254 new cases as compared with 352 during the previous seven days.

Bush Car Free

—and agency for your territory. Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales. Driving agents wanted in every community. Agents getting dozens of orders. Big demand. Big profits for you. Write at once for our free catalogue.

Address J. H. BUSH, President. Dept. 9124
BUSH MOTOR COMPANY, Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIAL! To Readers of THE BLADE

We are proud to present to the readers and friends of The Blade special offer made in the following advertisement of the HARRIS-GOAR JEWELRY CO., of Kansas City, Mo. That their liberal offer is in good faith and will be carried out to the letter, is beyond question. The Harris-Goar Company is one of the oldest and most favorably known jewelry concerns, and with their Easy Payment Plan, have helped thousands of worthy people in all parts of the country. You should write for their Catalog and tell your friends to do so.

Thin Model Sent on Approval

17-Jewel ELGIN

SPECIAL $12.50

30-DAY OFFER

Now, during this Special Sale, is the time to save a third on this high-grade 17-Jewel Genuine Elgin. Thoroughly factory tested, fully guaranteed, engraved or plain polished case with your own monogram. This watch will keep most accurate time and with ordinary care will last a life-time. Our new Catalog for 1916 and 1917 shows every new style watch made. It shows all the different style cases—the new Hexagon and Octagon. It gives you the lowest Rock-bottom prices on 19, 21 and 23-Jewel Railroad Watches—lower than any retail store can afford to sell them—and our proposition is to send any watch you select from our new catalog, subject to your own inspection and approval—

NO MONEY DOWN **EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

We do this to prove to you that the great volume of our business in all parts of the country enables us to do better by you than any other watch or diamond house in the world—that our prices are lower and our terms easier, for you can open an account with us for **only $1 a Month!**

And we don't want you to send us one cent—not a penny—until you have first received and inspected the goods for yourself—merely give us your name and address on a postal card that we may send you our Big New

FREE Catalog the most interesting Catalog in America, because it contains Watches, Diamonds, Clothing for both Men and Boys, Hats, Shoes, Guns, Suit Cases, Trunks, Sewing Machines, and hundreds of articles that you need at money-saving prices and such Easy Terms that you never miss the money.

You Assume No Risk Whatever—everything is sent subject to your approval. We ask no security—no interest—no red tape—just common everyday honesty among men. We want you to write us and learn our most liberal plan of Easy Payments. You'll find that we are just the house you have been looking for. Do this now before you forget it. Send us your name and address today.

HARRIS-GOAR CO. Dept. 2035 KANSAS CITY, MO.

The House That Sells More Elgin Watches Than Any Other Firm in the World.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Maine said something.

Though husbands are not protected by the game laws, shooting them in any season is bad form.

King Constantine is a man of strong character, by marriage.

We feel bold in making the prediction that the bad egg investigation will find the hen blameless.

Democrats wish Maine hadn't spoken quite so loud.

Mr. Edison thinks cessation of work for purposes of repose is unnecessary. Come to think of it, there are men who appear to sleep on the job.

Japan is a constant menace to China's Adam's apple.

Looks as if Dr. Anna Shaw's hour of triumph is approaching. When big men prance around at a suffrage meeting like boys astride broom handles, Dr. Anna must feel that she has been a little too severe at times in her thoughts of old Adam.

Every congressman is probably ready to promise his constituents that he will do better if sent back.

The fellows who talk with one elbow on the bar can't understand why any case they have settled should go to the supreme court.

Mr. Wilson is still in favor of one term at a time.

Stamp taxes are gone. Congress would rather be remembered by some other variety of forget-me-not.

Genuine senatorial courtesy requires that a man be a gentleman, even though his opponent belongs to an opposing political party.

A lazy man considers an offer of work the next thing to assault and battery.

The great family horror now is that visitors may come when there is not a phonograph needle in the house.

As a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump, so one bad egg throws suspicion on the eleven possible good ones.

Every country has its heroes. A number of this country's are "somewhere in Mexico."

The voting man, sawing wood,
Maintains his country's poise,
While the orator upon the stump
Promulgates all the noise.

Really great men do not make a ceremony of performing their duty.

There is little comfort to a man in the discovery that his insomnia is a case of bedbugs.

David said in his haste that all men are liars, and a husband pretends that he had a good time while his wife was on her summer vacation.

China's integrity is the houn' dawg of the Orient.

Between shoving some men forward and holding others back, Destiny has her hands full all the time.

Deformed spellers seem to have done their worst when they maimed the little word "through" and left it a cripple for life. That offense remains the most conspicuous of their crimes.

Some men follow their consciences and others drive theirs.

Is Mr. Gompers paid to represent union labor or the Democratic party?

"Holland's Queen Takes Dives in a Submarine," says a headline. Holland's queen is the Colonel Roosevelt of her country.

Speak gently to the housewife whose jelly won't jell.

England buries with full military honors the crews of Zeppelins brought down in raids. Delighted to do them honor and only wishes for more to bury.

When a woman marries the second time she doesn't do it to reform the man.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is not so gay as he used to be. He didn't guess which shell the little pea was under.

Germany's statement at the beginning, that she was fighting a defensive war, has come true. That is what she is doing now.

Were Uncle Sam to own and operate the railroads man could cuss the government when his train happened to be late. Still, there isn't much satisfaction in cussing the postoffice.

A sensible rule is to leave home in the morning in good humor, always keeping in mind that one must return.

War prisoners are expensive. Dead heroes don't cost anything.

Getting Mr. Hughes rattled is an achievement that nobody has yet been able to put over.

China doesn't have to go far to look for trouble. Japan is always ready to give her the honorable black eye.

There'll be no ragweeds in heaven.

After years of absence, it is surprising, when one goes back to the little old home town, to find that the chief points of interest have been voted out under local option.

Among things that can't be put off till tomorrow is the hay fever sneeze.

As Goes Maine.

That never tiresome query, what will the Progressives do in this presidential election? is pretty well answered. Maine, sane, solid, dependable Maine, the barometer state, replied to it with clear, unmistakable voice Monday. The Progressives were strong in Maine. The administration knew it, and counted on new sheep in the Democratic fold. There may be one on the mountain top, but the ninety and nine are safe in the Republican lists.

That is the satisfying significance of the splendid Republican victory in Maine—the accrudescence of progressiveism.

We can not bring ourselves to be surprised at this Republican sweep in Maine. It was obviously on the way. But it is good to note that there are no shady spots. Maine will have a solid Republican delegation in congress. We have heard the opening artillery of the big drive—the big drive that will surely land Charles Evans Hughes and a G. O. P. congress in Washington next November.

Congress and the War.

While the congress which, fortunately, has just passed away, was a muddling affair that aimed at nothing and hit it, and while it spent money so freely and so fast that it made all the Republican congresses of history look like the old lady who stopped the clock every night to stop wear and tear, it was saved from an immeasurably worse record by the fateful interference of the European war.

Had it not been from the unnatural stimulation of business due to the enormous commercial demands of that conflict, the Underwood tariff bill would have proved a more hopeless failure than it has. A large amount of American business is yet doomed to lie prostrate under the terms of that trade-murderous measure. The war, however, has to a considerable extent prevented what must have been the inevitable effect of that impossible bill. Bnt unfortunately for business—however fortunately for humanity—American trade has not long to depend on artificial stimulus. It is effective while it lasts, but it can't last long and we don't want it to last long. What we want is normal business, conducted in a normal way, with normal protection to American industry.

We must have a new tariff arrangement and have it speedily or face the likelihood of a commercial collapse. This situation alone is more than a sufficient reason for the return of the Republican party to power and the quick activity of a tariff commission of the right kind.

A War of Tariffs.

Germany and Austria, together with their allies, Turkey and Hungary, are perfecting a trade alliance to become operative after the war. The Entente powers have virtually agreed upon a trade alliance for themselves.

The effect of these arrangements will be that the "friendly" nations will have preference at the customs offices. The "enemy" nations will pay high tariffs.

Free trade, the "open door," equal rights for all traders—these are doctrines and principles which have gone by the board. A commercial war will follow the war of blood and ruin. It will be deadly. It will be ruthless. It will be without mercy.

It becomes the duty of the United States to guard its own interests lest, in the new struggle, they be overridden, like spectators who get in the path of racers. With its present tariff, the United States is virtually an "open door." It is likely to be the only one left in the world, should the war end before the tariff is revised. It will be the only one to which all the European nations, enemy and friendly, can send their goods and hope to capture markets.

Naturally, they will send their manufactures in a flood. Naturally, if we are not protected, our own industries will perish.

Verdun.

One thinks of Verdun as only a fortress—a mighty fortress to be sure—blown upon by the cyclonic breath of war. What manner of town it was before the Teuton avalanche heaved against it, it would be hard to guess, if one were to judge only from the black ruins of today.

Verdun, though, was a pleasant French town, worthy of industrial and social distinction long before this war and long before more ancient wars. Here came the sweetmakers of the capital to buy wholesale candy for the Parisienne. Verdun was famous for its confections. Liqueurs from the shadow of the forts pleased the boulevardiers of greater French cities. There was a college in Verdun and a seminary for ecclesiastics—all the fair institutions of peace.

Now there are only blood-smeared battlements and women and children, desolate.

Cooking.

According to a Philadelphia doctor, more food is spoiled in American kitchens than in rain-soaked fields, delayed freight cars and commission house cellars. What the country lacks, he says, is not more food sources, more refrigerator cars and better methods of distribution, but better cooks.

There are many people who believe the Philadelphia doctor is right. They are supported in this view by grievous personal experience. In America, we force engineers to be licensed, ship officers to be made subject to examination, workmen of many different sorts to be compelled to show their competence. But it is taken for grante that anyone who can crack an egg on the edge of a skillet is entitled to work as a cook.

The result is gastronomical chaos. We have cooks who can't boil water. We have cooks who despise the natural flavor of foods and smother them with fearful conglomerations called saucec. We have cooks who look upon the preparation of a dish as a task in wood carving or stonecutting.

The stuff comes to the table looking so beautiful that one hates to make a mess of it. There is disillusionment when the patient palate performs its duty.

Conservation societies ought to establish a branch which will devote itself to saving good American food from bad American cooks. In time, it might stop an alarming waste of called sauces. We have cooks who the same time it can succeed in banishing the cookery that calls for a disguise and rescue us eternally from that thing which, in the household magazines, is branded "Culinary Art."

Beaten by Thirst.

It is opinion in England now that it was lack of water, not the stubborn fighting of Turks which brought the Gallipoli expedition dismal failure.

The peninsula, at the time troops were landed, was as dry as a bone. The sun beat down without mercy. Hot winds dried throats and scorched skins. The first provision for getting water was just a mule. The animal was loaded with bags and pushed into the water to swim ashore where it might or to drown. Conditions later were somewhat bettered. But the soldiers were confined to one pint of water a day. When mules carrying waterbags arrived at the front, men rushed to them in swarms just to lick the moisture that exuded through the canvas.

Finally, a reservoir with distributing pipes was built. But the men, desperate from thirst, would sometimes cut the pipes to fill their canteens. Lighters of fresh water occasionally grounded. Then the soldiers had to swim out in the sea to get a drink. General Sir Ian Hamilton reported that because of the water shortage he had to abandon important plans.

"The Suvla Bay landing," he said, "failed of its object largely through the failure of the water supply."

To most of us, war is simply a matter of fighting, but the soldier has to take many things into account before he has the privilege of crossing bayonets with the enemy. In the case of the Gallipoli expedition, some one in authority failed to take into account the fact first, that the Hellespont is virtually waterless, and second, that men, however self-denying and loyal, cannot carry on much of a campaign with empty canteens.

The West Indies Treaty.

Ratification by the senate of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies puts the whole burden of the consummation of the purchase upon the upper house of the Danish riksdag, where opposition is said to to be strong. There is talk of a plebiscite upon the question, and aside from the democracy of the suggestion, that is just what the United States should see done. Ratification by the Danish electorate would almost certainly follow a proper presentation of hte facts in the case.

The opposition to the sale of the islands is not Danish at all, it seems, but German. The influence of Berlin in the political and commercial world of Denmark is deep and widespread. Germany has been almost a controlling factor in all big questions in that kingdom for many years. Denmark has been almost as wholly under the control of Germany as has been China in relation to Japan, or Portugal to Great Britain. And failure of previous efforts of the United States to buy the West Indian islands from Denmark may almost certainly be traced to German influence. Berlin farsightedness has had those islands in view for Teuton use, probably as a naval base when the German navy assumed the place on the seas which Berlin planned for it before this war.

It seems certain, therefore, that if the present treaty fails of ratification the hold of Berlin upon the upper house of the riksdag is still supreme. A reference of the question to the people, however, probably would discovr the popular will in relation to Germany in Denmark to be precisely what it has been shown to be in Rumania, and, presumably, in Greece.

Two Kings.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, upon entering the European war, is quoted as replying to Germany's criticism for espousing the cause of the Entente Allies with this statement:

"I am but the king; I must obey the popular will."

King Constantine of Greece, on the other hand, out of touch with his nation and imbued with Hohenzollernism acquired by marriage, stands aloof and defies the apparent popular will. For two years he has refused to obey the mandate of his people for war, for the very good reason that the popular will tells him to fight against Hohenzollernism. As a result Greece is going from bad to worse, as a nation divided against itself is bound to do.

Ferdinand's observation is a noteworthy commentary upon the place of kings in the twentieth century scheme of things. They must follow, not lead their people, and it is probably superfluous to observe that in the rare cases where they attempt the opposite course it is so much the worse for the king. Not only will his crowned head uneasy lie, but sooner or later it will be minus both crown and body.

Sunday School

A STRONG MAN'S STORMY CAREER

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 24 is Review—II. Cor. 4:1-3:4.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

Last evening I talked with a friend from Tarsus, the city in Cilicia which was the birthplace of the Apostle Paul, and which he declared to be "no mean city." As we discussed people and events—the new massacre—of which this is the first mention in print, a fresh outburst during the present summer, in which more than ten thousand Armenians have been slain outright; the brilliant students known to us, who had importuned to come to America, and who have since been slain; the Turkish officials and resident Americans known to us—I wished that this region of Asia Minor, so well known to my friends and to Paul and to his traveling companions, might become a real place to the millions of Sunday school members who are now looking back over three months of Sunday school lessons, all laid in this part of the world. The greatest danger in all Bible teaching is that of unreality. Many persons regard these lessons as from a book, and not from life. That the participants in the events recorded in the quarter's lessons were as truly flesh and blood as the friend with whom I talked last night, and that all the places mentioned are spots in which, in times of peace, the traveler may go, is the first point to be stressed.

Every day now we read dispatches from the Near East with a Solonica date line, and yet few of us recall that this is the very same Thessalonica where Paul adventured and established a church, and to which he addressed two of the letters which now make up part of the New Testament canon. Likewise Athens is a turbulent news center, with some of the same characteristics that it had when Paul preached on Mars Hill. It is stimulating to recall that in Athens and Tarsus, and elsewhere, one may still see, as I have seen, the very structures on which the Apostle Paul looked. So the first aid to imagination, in connection with the present lesson, is the fact that the world war is just now at an acute stage in the very theatre of the present quarter's lessons. The Bible deals with realities as truly as the daily newspapers.

A Man as a Storm Center.

About once a century there arises a man who seems born to be a world-center and a maker of history. These men, who are bigger than their time, and who seem to shape events to their own personality, are always great doers, as well as great thinkers. Among them, Paul of Tarsus has a place. His own day did not full recognize his greatness. Most observers thought him only a troubler of the established order, a fanatical follower of the new sect of the Nazarenes. At first his career had started auspiciously along conventional lines, by securing the attention and favor of the recognized leaders. Suddenly he broke from the powerful party whose protege he was, and thereafter consorted with despised Galileans and peasants, and the folk who made up the company nick-named "Christians." Paul voluntarily became a "nobody" — and thereby became more potent in human history than any other one man.

There is a sad side to this strong man's life. He was a gentleman and a scholar, and loved quiet and ease and intercourse with cultured equals. Yet his lot was to be a stormcenter of trouble wherever he went. The portion of the outlaw was his—derision, arrests, prison, stonings and persecution. A sensitive spirit, craving the favor of friends, he was called upon to be the arch opponent of the established order, and therefore hated and execrated by those whose friendship he deserved. By aptitude and training a cloistered man of books, he had to travel over sea and land, amid perils without number. Of temperament needing the cherishing care of a wife and home, and with a peculiar aptitude for domesticity, he was driven forth a wanderer on the earth, God's knight-errant, with the world for his family. Even Paul did not understand that God was denying him the lesser comforts in order that he might earn a great crown: for by his toils and tribulations and labors, Paul the persecuted has become Paul, the leader of mankind, the shaper of a race's thought, the interpreter of God to all the world.

An Inner Biography.

By interweaving lessons from the Acts and from the Epistles during this quarter, the Lesson Committee has wrought a rare service, in that it has given a glimpse of the deed of the doer and of his mind at the same time. The charm of autobiography, with its illuminating self-revelations, runs through the Lesons; and we get a new understanding of the Apostle Paul.

A rare and pertinent touch of autobiography is found in the bit of the second Letter to the Corinthian Christians that is today's assigned portion. Verses 8-12, and 16-18, of Chapter 4, are thus translated by Dr. Weymouth:

"We are hard pressed, yet never in absolute distress; perplexed, yet never utterly baffled; pursued, yet never left unsuccored; struck to the ground, yet never slain; always wherever we go carrying with us in our bodies the putting to death of Jesus, so that in our bodies it may also be clearly shown that Jesus lives. For we, alive though we are, are continually surrendering ourselves to death for the sake of Jesus, so that in this mortal nature of ours it may be clearly shown that Jesus lives. Thus we are constantly dying, while you are in full enjoyment of life . . . .

"Nay, though our outward man is wasting away, yet our inward man is being renewed day by day. For this our light and transitory burden of suffering is achieving for us a preponderating, yes, a vastly preponderating, and external weight of glory; while we look not on things seen, but things unseen; for things seen are temporary, but things unseen are eternal."

A host of ripe Christians, who have walked the way of tribulation, find their hearts beating in unison with the Apostle, as they read these words. They are following his way to the prizes of Christ, Paul is the spiritual progenitor of unnumbered saints.

In another sense, he is still a living force in the turbulent scene of the present warfare in the Near East. The churches which he there founded still abide, despite the mutations of the centuries. He planted a leaven which has been a revolutionizing force in the world, setting up new empires and overturning the old. The cross in which he gloried became the symbol of sovereignity of the Old Rome on the seven hills by the Tiber, and of the New Rome on its seven hills by the Bosphorus.

After the War.

What we may call the geographical consequences of the present war will be very great. Among them will be the opening of the Near East to the western world. Where there used to be one traveller to Bible lands, there will be a hundred. I do not dwell upon Zionism, and the present plans it is making for the devout Jews of the world, after the war. With peace, and the complete overthrow of the Turkish Empire (without which any peace would be premature), order and safety will come to these places of sacred memory.

Then we may look forward to pilgrimages over the scenes of Paul's labors. Sunday school students by the thousands will visit the six cities studied during the last three months—the ruins of old Philippi, where Paul established the first Church in Europe; romantic Salonica, or Thessalonica, with its new military importance and its ancient religious significance; Athens, always a world capitol, and still a shrine for lovers of beauty and history; the little city on the isthmus that was old Corinth; Ephesus, perhaps the most interesting of all the ruined cities of earth; and ever-living Jerusalem, home of the hearts of a host of friends of God. Step by step, we may go over Paul's experiences. The geography of the journey will illumine the inspired narrative. And as we study, there will emerge a new conviction of the power of the Personality behind history; and we shall get a new conception of the living truth that God cares for His own; and that no man who lives for Him, and work for Him is ever a failure.

U. S. SHELL WRECKS HER HOME IN GUN TEST

Washington, Sept. 16.—A 16-inch shell fired in a big gun test at Indian Head, Md., government proving ground, wrecked the home of Mrs. Mary Swann, while she and several children were in the building. The proving grounds may be abandoned.

WORLD'S LARGEST TELESCOPE TO UNRAVEL THE MYSTERIES OF THE UNCHARTED SKIES

The world's greatest telescope is approaching completion at the Mount Wilson observatory in Southern California. The construction of this giant instrument, whose chief feature is a huge 100-inch reflector, is a matter of much importance not only to scientists, but also to the average man. Extending our vision into space, it will actually be a pioneer into uncharted regions, full of enormous possibilities of adding to the sum of human knowledge.

With this instrument we may expect, according to astronomers who will have charge of it, to see 100,000,000 new stars or "suns," to learn the cause of the colors of the stars and, perhaps, to ascertain the limits of our universe.

The glass for the large mirror was made at the St. Gobian works in France, and so much glass was required that it was impossible to pour it all at once; so they poured it in two parts. Many difficulties were experienced in obtaining a suitable disc for the great mirror. It was necessary to make the mirror 13 inches thick to prevent its bending with its own weight. The disc weighs four and a half tons. When completed, the telescope will be placed in a steel building, surmounted by a revolving dome 100 feet in diameter.

May Make Starry Census.

The great instrument may make possible the calculation of a census of the starry system or universe in which we live; in other words, it may enable astronomers to count all the heavenly bodies and pierce to the very "boundaries." Scientists say it is probable that what we call the universe is a system, consisting of many hundreds of millions of stars, which has boundaries on all sides and is separated from similar systems by expanses of space so vast no known light radiations can cross them. Therefore the 100-inch telescope may show up the limits of our particular "swarm."

In estimating the distances from the earth to these remote stars, it is usual to take the "light year;" that is, the distance light would travel in a year. It is assumed that the faintest stars seen with the 60-inch telescope at Mount Wilson are 45,000 light years away. Calculating on this basis, astronomers say the new instrument will show stars, if they exist, that are 72,000 light years away. A light year is about 5,800,000,000,000 miles. In other words, we may say that the new giant will expand the telescope boundaries about 156,000 trillion miles on every side beyond their present limits—a distance so vast that the human mind loses itself before it has passed the first few ciphers.

New Light On Many Mysteries.

Some of the heavenly bodies, as shown in existing photographs, are complete nondescripts, so bizarre in appearance that it is impossible to account for their origin by any law of stellar evolution yet suggested. They are as fantastic as the gleaming shapes which the microscope reveals in a drop of water. In many cases their widely extended tentacles stretch away for billions of miles. To see these things with a power of vision nearly three times as great as the greatest yet applied will be only one thing accomplished by means of the new telescope.

Then there are our old friends, Mars, Venus and Jupiter. Some astronomers think the first is inhabited. It is known that the second is very much like our own earth in many respects. Jupiter, by far the largest planet in the solar system, is believed to be nearly ready to emerge out of a cloudy chaos and to assume the form of a rock-encrusted globe like our own. What wonders, therefore, may not be revealed when this great searcher of the skies is completed and pointed into space?

Colonel Wakes Up in Films When Movie Director Shouts Command

OYSTER BAY, Sept. 13.—Colonel Roosevelt has gone in strong for the movies, not as a spectator, although he admits that is fascinating, but as a film actor.

Yesterday he had dinner with Chairman Willcox and a number of other leaders, some of them former political enemies and others who followed him to the Progressive party and his subsequent return. It was at the dinner the colonel told of his first appearance before the camera, last Friday. The pictures will be used by the Republican campaign managers in drumming up votes for Hughes.

"By George, it's bully," said the colonel, in relating his experiences.

And the director says the former president makes a good subject both in action and in "close-ups."

The moving picture rehearsal showed clearly the makeup of the Republican forces. Everett Colby was master of ceremonies, assisted by Hal Reid. They led the colonel in front of his house, and Chairman Willcox stood beside him.

"Now, wake up, you fellows," shouted Mr. Reid. "Walk right up and shake hands and try to look like live ones."

The procession started, but Mr. Reid soon halted it.

"This isn't a funeral procession," he cried.

The colonel and Chairman Willcox were going it hammer and tongs, the colonel sweeping the air with wide and vigorous gestures and grinding his jaws like a ferocious bear.

Finally, after the crowd had shaken hands with Colonel Roosevelt, the chief persons in it formed a group behind him.

In addition to Messrs. Willcox, Perkins, Hitchcock and Colby, there were Herbert Parsons, Charles E. Warren, Major Edward E. Moore, Cameron Forbes, Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., treasurer of the national committee; G. R. Scrugham, D. B. Atherton, David Barry, James B. Reynolds, secretary of the national committee; John W. McGrath, secretary to Colonel Roosevelt; William B. Brester and representatives of the Hughes Alliance.

"Talk about something—the eight-hour law," ordered the director. "I've got to have action here."

The next scene showed the Republican and one-time Progressive leaders grouped off in pairs. Herbert Parsons and George W. Perkins happened to be thrown together.

"Shake hands there!" shouted the director.

"Not in public," replied Mr. Perkins. "I will in private, but not here."

SERB WITH SAUCEPAN CHANTS RUIN OF HOME

Left-Overs of the Wrecked Serbian Army Linger on at Corfu—Old Men and Maimed Who Can Never Fight Again.

Island of Corfu, Greece, Sept. 16.—The Serbian army has long since gone from Corfu—but not all the Serbs.

Besides those who rest for eternity in alien soil, on the sunlit slopes of the island of Vido, some 600 living Serbs remain here. The war goes 'on without them. They are the "third ban" men, too old or too badly maimed ever to fight again.

Many of them are ill even now, and the two hospital tents at Potamo under the supervision of Miss Emily Simmons of New York, an English trained nurse sent out by the American Red Cross, are generally full. Just now, out of the 600 third ban men in camp, there are 115 in the hospital. The remainder are in charge of two English Quakers, acting for the British Serbian relief committee.

Those who are well enough work at trivial tasks to fill their empty days—they who have been heroes. They carve canes of white olive-wood, or weave baskets to sell to tourists—anything to keep the fingers busy and dull the dreams of what is passing over there, behind the Albanian hills, in what was once Serbia. Save what has come to them from the American Red Cross or the British Serbian relief, they have nothing. They staggered through Albania leaving by the roadside all their meagre possessions—even at the last their useless guns, for which there was no more ammunition. Here and there one or two have kept their torn and mud-stained blankets. One, through all the vicissitudes of that hideous retreat, clung to a deep, long-handled saucepan, a mountain heirloom of other ages.

And now the saucepan has come into its own. A miraculous metamorphosis is in progress. Over the oval bowl bends the gray head of what seems an old, old man. He is 56—but he looks 70. His two sons are dead, his brother and his brother's three sons; his sister's husband and her son—all are dead, somewhere between the Danube and the Adriatic, on the road from Kragujevatz to Durazzo. He alone remains—a third ban man, his fighting done, his family come to an end, and of what was once his home only an antique saucepan. He is stringing a cord of twisted horsehair across the hollow bowl to the far end of the wooden handle. On the ground beside him lies an olive wand bent into the shape of an arc, its tips connected by another string of woven horse hair.

The old man's task is completed. Mumbling to himself, he picks up the saucepan and balances it on his knee. In his right hand the improvised bow sweeps across the solitary string with a tone, vibrant and low. The fingers of his left hand grip the handle and, pressing the cord, vary the tone in a scale of half a dozen notes.

Gently the old man draws his bow, experimenting with his new-made instrument. Around him gather the others in the tent, one by one drawing near the unaccustomed sound. "A gusla! A gusla!" they cry, delighted, pressing closer.

"Aye!" he replies, proudly, fondling the transformed saucepan. "A gusla." And in half voice he begins to sing, accompanying the words with the few primeval notes of his saucepan gusla. At first it is the chant, five centuries old, of the fugitive Serbs after their defeat on the plains of Kossovo—the chant that is called "The Bloody Night:"

"Beloved, my beloved!
Will it end at last, this tragic night
At whose dawn you must go to battle?"

But there have been so many bloody nights since then, so much that is now to be added to the ancient legend. The old man abandons the song of centuries and, raising his voice, he begins the narrative of another defeat, a recenter and more poignant trial of the soul of Serbia.

"Heroes, do you remember," he begins, monotonously; and step by step he traces across the mountains of Albania the blood-stained pathway of retreat. He named each pass, each bridge, each brook and height. He recalls the names of those who died fighting and of those who fell in hunger and exhaustion by the way. And those who listen, as the narrative proceeds, remind the singer of an incident forgotten. At once it is incorporated in the improvisation.

Hour upon hour the chant continues, and the gusla moans its hummed accompaniment.

Sometimes at twilight, at the edge of the crowd that surrounds the bard, bending over his transfigured saucepan, a short, wiry youth stands, half lost in the shadows. His dark eyes gleam in the candlelight; his eager, mobile face reflects the exaltation of somber harmonies and sublime words. Silent, he too listens to the heroic story of his race, his nervous hands opening and shutting, his countenace glorified by a strange, inner flame. Unobtrusively he slips from the circle at last, unmarked, and strides off into the dusk.

It is Prince Alexander of Serbia—the last of the "Black Georges."

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

Why Some Breads Produce Illness

FOR several years the bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture has been hard at work endeavoring to solve the problem of the value of bread as a food, and, in consequence, some very revolutionary and astounding facts have developed.

It has been discovered for example, that when fowl are fed solely upon white bread made from highly milled flour nervous diseases develop and total paralysis occurs in from three to four weeks; whereas, fed upon whole wheat bread made from the entire wheat kernel the fowl evinces neither nervous symptoms nor paralysis.

It was further discovered that when fowl are fed upon the old-fashioned rock ground cornmeal no nervous symptoms develop, and no paralysis. Whereas, when fowl are fed upon the highly milled corn grits, nervous symptoms, followed by total paralysis of the fowl occurred in from three to five weeks.

Professor Carl Voegtlin, professor of pharmacology of the United States public health service, has recently, through government channels, produced some enlightening investigations upon the nutritious value of bread, which cannot help but react in a most powerful degree for the better health of our American nation. Professor Voegtlin has been doing some recent laboratory research work at Spartanburg, South Carolina, in the interest of governmental studies to find the cause of pellagra. It is his conclusion that when bread is made out of white flour, from which the germ or embryo of the wheat kernel has been removed and from which the bran of the wheat kernel has likewise been removed, that certain necessary substances are lacking in the bread loaf, which are absolutely essential to perfect health. These substances were discovered some years ago by Dr. Casimir Funk, and were termed vitamines.

The department of agriculture advises against the use of baking soda in bread-making, as it destroys the vitamines, now found so necessary for proper nutrition. The discovery, however, has been so severely criticised that the work of Professor Voegtlin becomes all the more important.

VARIETIES

Peat is largely used in stoking the railway engines of Sweden.

Kern county, California, contains 55,842 acres of proved oil lands.

A buttonless overcoat of English invention for automobilists is fastened by a single belt.

A whale stuck by a harpoon has been known to dive at the rate of 300 yards in a minute.

An electric light mounted on a new pool table is switched on as a ball drops into a pocket.

Glass forks have been invented for handling pickles to avoid imparting a metallic taste to them.

The first weather man is said to have been Claudius Ptolomeus, who lived about 150 B. C.

Sacramento business men have formed a barefoot league for health and amusement objects.

A Vermont inventor has patented blankets for cattle that cannot be dislodged by animals rolling.

French inventors claim to have produced from straw an artificial wood that has the strength of oak.

The Japanese are paying much attention to Australian ores suitable for refining or smelting in Japan.

New in the line of contractors' machinery is a hand-operated concrete mixer that can be run by one man.

The University of London, England, in experimenting with building materials, has built one wall of soft soap and mud.

The gems, ornaments and precious stones belonging to the shah of Persia are estimated to be worth about $35,000,000.

The most valuable pearls are perfectly round in shape; next come the button-shaped, then the drop or pear-shaped pearls.

Georgia convict camps are being consolidated because of a shortage of convicts. Sixty deputy wardens have been discharged.

One of Brazil's most important railroads is being equipped with oil burning locomotives and expects eventually to dispense with coal.

The taste for frog-eating is increasing in the United States. Last year 6,000,000 frogs were placed on the markets of Minnesota.

The word "architect" is said by the London Builder to have been used first in English in a book by John Shute, published in 1563.

A Californian has invented a tough glass hood for automobiles that permits the owner to watch the engine while the car is running.

Chile has the steepest railroad grades in the world, but not a single fatal accident has occurred since operation was begun in 1910.

Electric massaging apparatus which emanates violet rays has been invented for imparting a general tonic effect to the scalp and face.

The world's greatest hydroelectric plant, planned for India, will deliver water to the turbines at a pressure of 680 pounds to the square inch.

It has been shown that deafness is more common in cold countries than in warm climates, the ear being very sensitive to atmospheric changes.

Harvard university, having observed that 117 of its 175 instructors wear mustaches, concludes that the mustachio betrays brains in the wearer.

Gear wheels to be connected to the front wheels of an automobile have been invented to make a car lift its own top whenever the driver desires.

Pomona, Cal., is being tested by an expert to determine whether its crust is moving. Similar tests will be made in 28 other southern California cities.

Ninety per cent of the world's supply of cloves comes from the Zanzibar archipelago, but much of the crop is lost through inefficient harvesting methods.

New Yorkers eat 900,000,000 5-cent loaves of bread yearly, or nearly 2,500,000 daily, and spread their bread with about 140,000,000 pounds of butter.

In Germany there has been invented a jointed street lamp post, the upper portion of which can be lowered for trimming lights without the use of a ladder.

Government investigators found health standards low among New York garment workers. Only 2 per cent were free from physical defects or diseases.

After driving a light automobile more than 12,000 miles, the manager of a Texas mine changed its wheels and converted it into a locomotive to haul mine cars.

China has sent government agents abroad to study the manufacture of telegraph and telephone equipment with a view to making all such apparatus at home.

From two-thirds to three-fourths of women workers in American factories, stores, laundries and in industrial occupations generally work at wages of less than $8 a week.

A large number of Irish rebel prisoners have been sent to internment camps in France. They are to be used for road making and for other useful work in the rear of the lines.

At a meeting of Craugh (Ireland) district asylum committee it was decided to grant an allowance of 4s cents a week to all the married men attendants for the duration of the war.

Imitation pearls have become an important article of manufacture recently in Barcelona, Spain. During 1915 they were manufactured there to the value of over $21,000, as against $4,000 in 1914.

One of the few marine mail delivery systems in this country is that to Treadwells island, Little Neck and Plum island from Ipswich. Daily service by motor boat is made to these places during the summer.

In Holland sand is plentiful and inexpensive, and is used instead of hay and straw as beds for cows. It keeps the animals perfectly clean, requiring only a slight raking in the morning to soften and freshen it.

Rubber tree tapping by a series of small borers set in a circle, the invention of an English expert in the Belgian Congo, has proved a more productive method than the customary vertical incision system.

A St. Louis woman gave an elaborate funeral for her pet canary, Pete. The body was embalmed and placed in an oak coffin, silk-lined, and buried in the family plot in the cemetery with appropriate service and floral offerings.

The yate, one of Australia's numerous hard woods, seems to be the strongest known timber, with an average tensile strength of 24,000 pounds to the square inch, and a maximum as high as 35,000—about equal to cast and wrought iron.

The PEACE PAGE

THE BEACH PARTY

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The Bennet girls had an exciting week planning their beach party. It was to be the closing event of the season, the final assembling of a set of young people who are together for three months of each year. The little colony of Bayswater is, in a way, quite exclusive. The girls, about twenty altogether, who live or visit in the eight cottages along the shore, represent types and temperaments from the north and the south, the east and the west.

The Bennetts from Louisville, a pair of sisters replete with southern charm and clever talk; young Jean Howland from St. Paul; the Smiths from Illinois; the French's from Cincinnati, and a lot of girls who looked much alike in all colors of sweaters, white duck and flat heeled sport shoes. But under each exaggerated hat brim a living brain was alive and thinking, and under each dainty blouse a girls heart was quickening to a woman's knowledge and a woman's longings.

The Bennetts' beach party was a matter of considerable moment, as the Bennetts had the largest cottage and were being visited by three other girls. It was made really a perpetual party, week and otherwise, for, by eight in the morning, there were more girls on the Bennett porch arranging with the five already there for tennis or canoeing or hikes.

The Bennetts and their friends had, by means of schools and chaperonage, been kept pretty free of boys as individuals. They all had their brothers and their boy friends of the beach but no girl ever thought of going off alone with Fred or Joe or Harry. It was considered, as the Bennetts expressed it "low down common" to do so.

At this time, during the writing of the guest list for the party and arranging for the refreshments the Bennett sisters did not take into account many of their visitors. The three girls were left to their own devices, because of their busy hostesses. Luella and Harriet found some magazines and each took a swing and read. But Lucille Geer confessed that she just hated to be entertained every minute and stood around somewhat petulantly sending by calling Joe Ensworth over the telephone. Joe and his sister were among the girls' friends who lived at the next station to Bayswater.

Lucile Bennett, busy at the writing desk in a corner of the cottage sitting room, was surprised at Hilda. Lucile was not allowed to call any boy over the phone.

Joe answered and Hilda said, "Can't you come over with your mandolin?" The girls are so busy with the beach party that I'm not having any fun at all."

Joe soon arrived in his racing car. The two went out in the big brown hammock swing on the side porch, away from the rest. Mrs. Bennett saw them from the window of her room, and was glad her girls preferred their good time in the open.

Joe stayed until lunch time and made an engagement with Hilda for an afternoon drive.

After this they were together all the time, and Hilda, who had come to visit the Bennett girls, was really seeing nothing of them at all. She was only eating and sleeping at their house.

The night of the beach party Joe brought over his sister Aleta. There were several from their settlement, and altogether about thirty young people who helped to gather driftwood, and to unpack baskets of sandwiches and boxes of cake and confections and to open bottles of pickles and olives down at the water's edge. All worked except Joe and Hilda. They went away down on the shore for wood and neglected to return until they saw the blazing beach fire, and knew that the "roast" was on.

There were "hot dog" sandwiches, a shocking name, it seemed to the mothers for weinerwurst between thin slices of rye bread. Each guest had a long sharp stick for the purpose of toasting marshmallows. All sat about the fire and told stories and did stunts and sang. At intervals the Bennett girls threw parcels of Chinese powder upon the blaze. When a ghost story was in progress they lit up the young faces with a flame of ghastly blue, but most of the time "red fire" was the order of the feast.

Some of the mothers, in beach chairs, were enjoying the party at a safe distance. Occasionally a girl or two would dash up to the group, offering a toasted marshmallow on her stick. Once Aleta, Joe's sister, came to bring one to Mrs. Bennett. As she turned to go back to the young people at the fire, she recognized Joe and Hilda seated, as they supposed, in a shadow, but between the firelight and the row of mothers.

"That girl makes me so mad," said Aleta, "even if she is visiting your cottage, Mrs. Bennett. She makes us all mad. I intend to tell her tomorrow that she'll have to let my brother alone."

"It won't be necessary, Aleta," said Mrs. Bennett. "Hilda is going home tomorrow."

Aleta ran happily back to the gay circle, and Mrs. Bennett remarked to the other mothers:

"No seventeen-year-old girl can visit in my home for the purpose of ruining the sons of my friends. I'm sorry for Hilda, but she is so spoony and common her mother will have to either discipline her or suffer with her later.

"But Joe is a really splendid boy, whom a thoughtless girl who allows all sorts of liberties, is going to ruin for life. She doesn't realize what a sin she is committing, not only against Joe and good society, but against humanity as well."

"You're right," assented Mrs. Smith. "If a girl won't spoon a fellow can't; but one spoony girl can ruin the health, morals and soul of every boy she sets her temporary heart upon."

"Why can't parents tell their children?" sighed Mrs. Howland.

OF MANY LANDS AND CLIMES, THEY ARE UNANIMOUS ON ONE POINT--BABIES

Mrs. William G. McAdoo, formerly Miss Eleanor Wilson, and her little daughter, Ellen Wilson McAdoo.

—Photo American Press Association.

Senora Dona Christiana Cuadro, wife of the secretary of the Nicaraguan legation, and their baby.

Mme. Matsuoka, wife of the second secretary of the Japanese embassy, and their boy.

Lady Wimborne, wife of Baron Wimborne, who has just been reappointed lord lieutenant of Ireland and their little daughter.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Light and Shade.

After reading the Blade of the 10th inst I feel like writing you a few words in a friendly sort of way. Except by subscription this is about the only way one can show his appreciation for your valued paper. Most everybody around here takes it and largely rely upon it for guidance. It has an old time reputation for being honest and reliable for information and news. No unkind words are ever heard against it.

I greatly enjoy reading newspapers and good books. I have recently finished reading Irving's Sketch Book and was very anxious to know what is contained in a number of other books known as the World's Best Literature. Unfortunately I never came into possession of them earlier in life. Still my father's library always contained more books than I could find time to read. I think the Royal Path of Life is one of the best books ever written.

"Is it possible for one to live consciously happy in this life?" There are lots of times when one might think so, but off-handed I would answer decidedly in the negative. One comes into the word crying and dies moaning." Life in the interval is a checker of joys and sorrows, changing scenes, wrought by a multitude of causes, often beyond control of human mind. In a large measure we make or mar our own happiness, but not always so. To be a hermit one cannot be happy, for man is not made that way. To exist in the society of others, to say the least about the matter ever and anon sad partings come. But yesterday with sad hearts, neighbors and friends from these hills and valleys marching up and down our native stream, where its high and rushing waters the night before had overflown its banks, searching among drifts of leaves and logs and wreckage, wading and feeling through muddy and onrushing waters to find a youth, 18 years of age, who unfortunately went down in the tide.

The evening before the tide we had had a light shower of rain, and automobiles had been crossing the stream, for several miles above the floodgates had let loose a mighty avalanche of waters, which had swept into the currant a number of buildings, and amid a dense fog and a deceptive mist Jimmie hurried forth on an important errand. His horse and dog were found at 3 a. m. Side by side on the bank of the stream as if mourning together. Later the boy was found and seemed to have been killed by the fatal current before drowning.

It is natural for us all to share and sympathize in the grief of his mother, for the loss of her baby boy. Though there are many things to soothe, comfort and heal the losses and crosses, the pains and heart-aches, the casualities and troubles inevitably attendant on every life. It is wisdom, and for the best, never to allow any sorrow to go too far. There is generally a brighter view to any sad occurrence we have to look to the beyond to find it. Think of the drowned boy rejoicing with many loved ones safe beyond the stream of death. Generally speaking, we would not be so happy at any time were it not for the mixture of the ordinary joys and sorrows along the pathway of every day life—H. M. A., Virginia.

The Seasons' Sermons.

"It is good to be alive when the trees shine green. It is good to be alive when the clouds drive by.

Isn't that just true? And how easy it is to feel it with the first thrill of springtime in our blood. It makes us feel that nothing can keep us from doing wonderful things in life. I love Nature's ways. Nature alone teaches us that the simple way is the way of the just and upright. Look into the heart of a beautiful flower and open your mind to its softly spoken sermon. You will find that each petal is as pure. If characters are to be fine and lives beautiful and useful, thoughts must be wholesome.

Little duties must not be slurred over, habits must be good and aims worthy. I keep house for my father. My highest aims are to be just, and to live so that others who follow in my footsteps shall not be led astray. I am a twin to Ray Taylor, Moundsville, W. Va. I am glad to hear of glass makers. Come again, Ray. —Blossom Bell, Indiana.

From Tennessee.

Rap-a-tap-tap! Glad to see you one and all. Will you make room for me? I am a stranger, as I have never before written to the Peace Page. My home is situated among the hills of East Tennessee, about five miles south of Kingsport.

Kingsport, though small, is growing rapidly. It has several industries, a cement plant, brick yard, dye plant, and pulp factory, which furnish work for hundreds of men and boys.

I think Tennessee an ideal place. The climate is fine, the soil in places is fertile.

Most all kinds of crops can be raised here. A great variety of fruits and vegetables are also raised. We have good churches and schools here. I noticed such a pressing invitation to the silent readers of the Peace Page that I thought it was a duty to contribute my share. I hope I may come again.—Brown Eyes, Tennessee.

Come again and come often. Always room in the M. G. R. M. H.

Advice.

Aida, you quite misinterpreted my reference to the novel; yet if that error gives me the pleasure of being responsible for the delight of your charming presence in our family circle, I am most content. It seems to me that before we condemn the novel as the source of all evil, that, someone should define the distinction between real novels and that undesirable mass of twaddle responsible for the ban upon "novels."

My statement in regard to the conviction of the novel was prompted by levity caused by our family's habit of indicting some pet aversion, and then proceeding to convict it; a method similar to our courts of justice. Of course, I read novels; and I—well—I approach this disclosure with much the same palpitation as the small boy presenting his first love with a big, red apple, that invariable token of juvenile infatuation—I even write them, in secret, as my happiest diversion.

If we "mere bachelors" have remained silent in regard to the Rowland Reflections it isn't because we haven't been thinking things, but proves our allegiance to that adage, "Discretion is the better part of valor." We scarcely require her warning to protect us, for observing the subjugation of our afflicted benedict friends, we do not feel inclined to relinquish our individuality and our freedom for the pursuit of happiness.

Faith Counsel, previous to your initiation into politics, you ask if I am never alone. Yes, I am, but far too seldom. Solitude means a surcease from irritation, a period for thought and peace. Loneliness, that weariness in crowded places. Multitudes spell lonesomeness. Solitude, companionship and pleasure. I, too, long for the frequent return of familiar names; all of you with names, come to fill that space occupied by what Buckeye Bill terms "ordinary news." Your portions of the alphabet find names that we can distinguish more readily; this is advice and we all know that advice is like the minister's sermon—we don't need it ourselves, but it just fits the other fellow.—Raoul de Coubert.

A Dizzy Ride.

I wonder if it would be wise for an old maid to attempt a ride on the merry-go-round? I once took a ride on one in a little, wooden-seated buggy. Some of the party rode the ponies, and I believe, some really enjoyed it, especially the children. But I didn't like to ride myself, and didn't like to see anyone else ride. I didn't even like to see the thing going around when there was no one on it. Now, wasn't that selfish of me? But maybe, if you all knew just how it affected my head, you wouldn't think that I was so selfish after all. Anyway I hope that this won't affect my head like that did. If it does, I will never attempt to ride again.

I live among the foot hills of the Blue Ridge mountains in the Old Dominion state, in Patrick county. My grandfather (Isham Cockrom) is 86 years old, and is an old confederate veteran, a fifer, who takes The Blade. I wonder if any of the veterans he knew away back in the sixties will read this. Please reply.

First we read the stories in The Blade, then the Peace Page. We like the Tarzan stories the best of any we have ever read.

We liked the letter of Will A of W. Va., on woman suffrage. Of course man was given greater strength physically than woman. But has it not been proven long ago that a woman's mind is just as capable of being educated and cultivated as a man's? And does it not take mental strength rather than physical strength to vote intelligently?

Could anyone tell me where I can obtain all the books writen by John Bunyan. My age is between 25 and 35. Who will guess it?—Mountain Crank, Va.

Fitted Bodices.

The new evening frocks have fitted bodices—or rather, filmy, draped bodices over foundations of featherboned satin or silk. When the foundation is dispensed with, the diaphanous little bodice of tulle, chiffon or lace is drawn under a trim girdle or sash, fitted over a featherbone girdle that clings to the waistline without suggesting rigidity.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

EGG SALAD—Cut six eggs in halves, lengthwise; remove yolks; add equal amount of cold cooked chopped ham; moisten with cream dressing, return to whites; serve on bed of shredded lettuce or water cress. Pass cream dressing with this salad.

PEACH SHORTCAKE — Sift two cupfuls flour into a basin, three teaspoonfuls baking powder and one-half teaspoonful salt. Add three tablespoonfuls butter and three tablespoonfuls lard, then rub in finely. Mix with one cupful milk, divide into halves; put each half into round buttered cake tin. Bake 12 minutes in hot oven. Separate upper portions from lower portions of each cake with a fork. Spread with butter, fill with sliced and sweetened peaches and arrange in layers. Serve with whipped cream on top.

POPOVERS.—Sift two cupfuls flour into a basin, add one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, half teaspoonful salt, one well-beaten egg and two cupfuls milk. Beat for two minutes and bake in hot, buttered gem pans in hot oven for 40 minutes. Serve at once.

STEWED MUSHROOMS.—Peel the mushrooms and simmer gently in salted boiling water until tender. Ten minutes will suffice; drain and keep hot. Make a white sauce of a pint of milk, thickened with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed into two tablespoonfuls butter. Turn the mushrooms into this and stir over fire till hot. Season with salt, pepper, dash of mace and serve.

HOUSEHOLD

Elderberry Wine—One gallon of shelled berries, pour over five pints of boiling water. Let stand eight days to ferment. Then strain through a cloth and then fill with water to again measure a gallon. Add to this two and one-half pounds sugar and one yeast cake, and let stand eight days longer. Skim clear and bottle. I have some six years old that is fine.—M. J. S. O.

Cucumber Relish—I want the recipe for a sliced cucumber relish, also one where the cucumbers are chopped fine. —Aunt Dinah.

Sour Dough Bread—Take bread sponge or soak a cake of yeast and add luke warm water and flour, or sugar, luke warm water and flour, or potato, water and flour and allow any one of these to sour. About ten hours before using add sufficient water and flour. Take out all but about two teacupsful batter and to make bread knead with flour and treat as light bread, or if you wish to make pancakes, add soda and eggs and bake as pancakes, but always leave about two cupfuls of the original batter. Keep adding to the original batter flour and water and yeast as often as necessary.—L. V. P. Wyo.

"ENOCH ARDENS" MANY IN FRANCE

PARIS, Sept. 16.—There is a multiplication of domestic dramas of the type familiar through Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" and Balzac's "Colonel Chabert," who, lost on a Napoleonic battlefield, returned home to find his wife remarried to a nobleman of the Restoration.

Thus, a Madame D——, of Arras was informed at the beginning of the war that her husband had been killed. Removing to Paris she waited some months, and then married her brother-in-law. The household is now expecting a child, and the first husband is on his way back from Germany.

Charles le Goffic cites other cases in La Liberte. He says:

"In a small commune near the Channel two soldiers' wives remarried in this way. The death of their first husbands was registered, and all the papers were in order. But these husbands reappeared one fine morning both of them with amputated limbs.

"More curious is the tale of the Breton soldier whose arm, cut off by a shell, was found on the battlefield, while the rest of him had disappeared. As the arm carried the identification plate, its owner was reported dead. The wife received a certificate to this effect, and was permitted to remarry. The first husband, however, proves to be alive, and is inclined to insist on his rights."

It is said there are 70,000 French prisoners in Germany who have not been able to communicate with their families. The French law requires 10 months of widowhood before remarriage. The question is being asked whether this delay should not be extended, and Henri Robert, the eminent pleader, is one of those who think that soldiers' wives should not remarry before the end of the war.

OLD PAISLEY SHAWLS TO COME BACK IN STYLE

Chicago, Sept. 18.—The old Paisley shawl of grandmother's day is coming back into its own, along with a lot of Spanish frills and furbelows. This is the latest edict of fashion, which will be exemplified in Chicago this week when modistes and designers from the leading cities of the country will gather to make known the modes for fall and winter. Spanish hats, with small balls falling off the edge of the brim, in typical Spanish fashion, will have the approval of the fashion creators.

One hundred and two women, selected by a magazine as the best dressed women in America, have been invited to criticize the new fashions submitted by the modistes. The gowns will be judged also by artists and fashion authorities, and the best group will be awarded a trophy.

Boat Shaped Veils.

The new boat shaped veil is at its best when draped over a rather small hat, also elongated in shape. The veil is thrown over the hat so that the point in front falls well below the bust and the sides and back of the veil drape over the sides and back of the hat. These veils are made of fine hexagonal mesh with scattered designs in dots and hand-run sprays or vines. A favorite style in the boat-shaped veil is in black mesh, very fine, with black velvet stars all around the edge as a border, and a well-scattered diamond shaped device in chenille dots, enclosing a delicate flower spray.

OUR Correspondents

Inez E. Bidwell, N. Y., thanks you for poem kindly sent.

Mrs. S. E. Miller, Constantine, Mich., would like cards, as she has been ill all summer and is not out of the house yet.

I live in the country about the central part of Indiana, and I enjoy going fishing early in the spring in the beautiful creek that flows from hill to hill. I am also a lover of flowers. I always raise sweet peas, pansies and many other beautiful flowers.—An Indiana Farmer's Wife.

Mrs. I. S., Ind., writes:

Our brick house draws dampness to such an extent that the carpets in a main living room mold underside. The house has a cellar under that part, and the cellar has two windows opposite each other, which are continually open. The dampness is worse in hot weather; it comes up through the carpet so the spots feel for a tried remedy for this will be gratefully accepted.

Mrs. Morgan sent a recipe for dill pickles. I have wanted to make them for years, but have not been able to get the sed, so as to raise dill. Wish she would send some to my address.—Mrs. J. P. S., Box 371, Mansfield, Pa.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

Copyright, 1916, by The Press Publishing Co.

A man is grateful to the woman who makes him laugh, admires the woman who makes him think, adores the woman who makes him suffer—and marries the woman who makes him comfortable.

No man ever seems to doubt that, if the outside of a girl's head is fluffy and attractive enough, the brains can be injected.

Nowadays, a girl is no more frightened at the thought of being an "old maid" than she is at the thought of a mouse, a cow, or of having to work for a living.

Optimism is that blind faith which makes a man believe that he can crawl out of a love affair as easily as he can fall into one.

The most appalling moment in life, love or poker is not when you lose the game but when you lose your interest in it.

As long as there are spots on the sun, thorns on rose bushes and flaws in jewels, it doesn't seem quite reasonable for a man to expect a woman to be a plu-perfect combination of a saint, a solon, a living picture, a siren, a sewing machine and a sofa pillow.

Little Answers to Big Questions

Should a wedding invitation receive a reply, stating whether or not the guest expects to attend, if a reply is not asked for?

Is it customary to send a present on receipt of the wedding announcement?—A Subscriber, Wis.

An invitation to a church wedding needs no acknowledgement. The acceptance or regret for a house wedding ceremony should be prompt and definite. One should always reply in this case, although a reply is not requested. The sending of a wedding gift is a personal matter entirely. If you know and like the young couple well enough to remember them, all will enjoy the bestowal of a wedding gift.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Marietta the Hen.

I am a farmer's daughter, and live on a farm of 100 acres. I love all kinds of birds and flowers. My favorite flowers are roses, pansies and moss.

We live 12 miles from Marietta. I have three sisters and one brother: Ruth, Marjorie, Lavada and Dayton. We live about a mile and a half from our school. We have four weeks of vacation yet.

I am in the sixth grade. I was 12 years old the 10th of May. Have I a twin? My brother has a pet lamb named Barney, and a little bantam rooster named Cambridge. My sister has a white bantam hen named Marietta, with five little bantams.

Can any of the Blade girls crochet or knit? If so I would like to exchange patterns with them. I cannot knit, but I can crochet. I like to go to school, read books and crochet. I would like to exchange cards with the Blade girls and boys. — Oma Schultheiss, Newport, O.

A Book Club.

Some time ago our editor suggested a book club. I will start the "ball rolling" by saying I like the idea and would like to become a member. There is nothing I enjoy more than a good book. Lately I have been cultivating the acquaintance of David Copperfield, Little Nell, Martin Chuzzlewit and others of Dickens' characters and find them well worth knowing. Dickens has become my favorite author as indeed he must be of everyone so fortunate as to read his stories. I am glad to find so many of us have "Castles in Spain." I would not exchange my own property there for a king's ransom. The Blade has proved a veritable fairy godmother to me in helping me realize so many of my dreams.—Ruth Miller, Caraway, N. C.

It is time to take up seriously the book club idea. There is a need for books among many of our young people, and from the ages of 12 to 18 the literary taste is formed. Charles Dickens is one of the favorites, but there are many authors of the standard type and sterling quality whose books need to be read by our boys and girls. Those of you who have such books that you are willing to lend, send name and title to me, and those of you who want to read, and have no books at your command, send names also. Every state needs a traveling library system, but all states do not have them. Does yours? Let us hear your book condition.—M. H.

The Reunion.

Three of my cousins, my brother and myself enjoyed a pleasant auto ride to Riverhurst park, near Portville, N. Y., to attend the fiftenth annal Tombs reunion, August 16. It is about 35 miles from here.

It rained a little in the morning, but cleared away so we had a fine time. The park is very pleasant. The Alleghany river flows by there, where there are rowboats. There is a merry-go-round, lawn swings, rope swings and ice cream and other counters on the grounds. In the afternoon we took a spin to Olean, N. Y. My hobbies are reading, sewing and helping my mother with the housework. I have three sisters and two brothers. I will be 17 years of age November 9. Have I a twin? I will be glad to receive cards from the boys and girls who read our interesting Peace Page.—Esther Tombs, Coudersport, Pa.

SHORT AND SWEET

Evelyn Chapman, Packwaukee, Wis., is called Happy Chappie by her friends. She lives near the town of Montello, where are the finest granite quarries in the world.

Martha Wade Allison, 9, Oct. 28, Delton, Va., has four brothers and three sisters. Five of the family go to school. Martha's father has been a rural mail carrier for ten years. He and his family are fond of farming.

Mary M. Temple, 14, Pekin, Ind., lives among the Indiana hills, made famous in the song. Mary is in the eighth grade. She has a sister 16.

S. E. A., Riverside, Mich., lives near Lake Michigan and loves all wild pets, including two pet squirrels. S. E. A. walks 2½ miles to Sunday school every Sunday.

Vonnie Bailey, 18 November 26, Lexington, Ala., loves swimming, music and reading. He lives five miles from the Tennessee river and, with his friends he often goes fishing to Mussle Shoals, staying two days at a time.

Kathleen Cary, 15 Nov. 6, Arat, Ky., likes to read. Her farm home is situated upon the Cumberland river.

Rachel S. Davis, Delta, Ohio, is 7 years old, loves the birds and is now interested in a nest of young rain crows in a cherry tree near her home. Rachel's birthday is July 14. She has visited six states.

Gideon C. Grooms, 18, Peebles, Ohio, lives near the historic serpent mound. He would like to hear from boys and girls near Gallath and Nashville, Tenn.

Martin Rice, Sharp's Chapel, Tenn.; Nellie Irwin and Stella Hill, Lost Creek, Tenn., and Violet Culp, Belleville, Ohio, are new names welcome to our circle.

POETS' CORNER

Reception Song.

By Dawson T. Kelly.

(Written after the civil war closed.)

To Liberty's gallant defenders,
Whose mission of vengeance is done,
A nation now gratefully tenders
The laurels their courage has won.
Through the clouds of war's fiery commotion,
They struggled, unyielding and true,
And firm in their soul's deep devotion,
They stood by the Red, White and Blue!

When the traitorous legions teeming,
Like fiends from their torments beneath,
And through war's raging sirocco were screaming
The swift, whirling heralds of death!
With a tempest of answering thunder,
Our host, to their banner so true,
O'er the foe as they trampled them under,
Bore proudly the Red, White and Blue!

How eager, when scattered and broken,
Through the storm and the din,
o'er the slain,
They rushed back to Glory's bright token,
To "form on the colors" again.
Each arm, nerved to be the defender
Of the talisman, waving in view,
With a deep vow of soul to surrender
Their life for the Red, White and Blue.

Hail! ye who have rescued a nation
From treason's and anarchy's grave!
We pour out the richest oblation,
The heart's love that blesses the brave!
Let your thunder-rent banner wave o'er us,
Now sacred, unsullied and true;
And destiny brightens before us—
All hail to the Red, White and Blue!

God Wants a Man.

William J. Robinson.

God wants a man — honest and true and brave;
A man who hates the wrong and loves the right;
A man who scorns all compromise with sin,
Who for the truth courageously will fight.

God wants a man—in lowly walk or high,
Who to the world by daily life will prove
That Christ abides within the yielded heart,
Fitting that heart for service and for love.

God wants a man who dares to tell the truth,
Who in the market-place will stand four-square;
Whose word men trust—a man who never stoops
To hurt his fellow or to act unfair.

God wants a man of action and of faith,
Whose life is something more than cant and talk;
Who lives each day as though it were his last,
And proves his faith by a consistent walk.

God wants a man at home or yet abroad
To live for him and, if it needs be, die;
If God can find such men—a Gideon's band—
The kingdom of his Son will soon be nigh.

Some day, some night, and maybe very soon,
The King will come. O, Christ's man, now prepare;
Strike from thy soul the shackles of the world,
And ready be to meet him in the air.

Robin Adair.

(Lady Caroline Keppel, daughter of the second Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1735. Robin Adair was the name of an Irish surgeon whom she loved and married, and whose memory she has perpetuated in undying verse. He survived his loving wife many years, remaining constant to her image. This favorite song is set to a plaintive Irish air.)

What's this dull town to me?
Robin's not here;
He whom I wished to see,
Wished for to hear!
Where's all the joy and mirth
Made life a heaven on earth?
Oh, they're all fled with thee,
Robin Adair!

What made the assembly shine?
Robin Adair.
What made the ball so fine?
Robin was there!
What when the play was o'er,
What made my heart so sore?
Oh, it was parting with
Robin Adair.

But now thou'rt far from me,
Robin Adair;
But now I never see
Robin Adair;
Yet he I loved so well
Still in my heart shall dwell;
Oh, I can ne'er forget
Robin Adair!

Welcome on shore again,
Robin Adair;
Welcome once more again,
Robin Adair;
I feel thy trembling hand,
Tears in my eyelids stand
To greet thy native land,
Robin Adair.

Long I ne'er saw thee, love,
Robin Adair;
Still I pray for thee, love,
Robin Adair.
When thou wert far at sea
Many made love to me;
But still I thought on thee,
Robin Arair

Come to my heart again,
Robin Adair;
Never to part again,
Robin Adair!
And if thou still are true
I will be constnat, too,
And will wed none but you,
Robin Adair!

Dreams.

By Carolyn S. Bailey.

If a good little child be ever so good,
As good as a child can be,
Wee Willie Winkie comes over the hill
With his sack of dreams—comes he.
One little dream of a truly train,
One little dream of a candy cane,
One little dream of a woolly sheep,
One little dream of a doll to keep,
One little dream of rub-a-dub drums,
One little dream of a top that hums,
One little dream of a trumpet red,
One little dream of a brand new sled,
One little dream of a chocolate drop—
Dream upon dream, and they never stop.
If a good little child be ever so good,
As good as a child can be;
Wee Willie Winkie—why, here he is!
"Shut your eyes, quick," says he.

Gifts.

James Thompson.

Give a man a horse he can ride,
Give a man a boat he can sail,
And his rank and wealth, his strength and health,
On sea nor shore shall fail.

Give a man a pipe he can smoke,
Give a man a book he can read,
And his home is bright with a calm delight,
Though the room be poor indeed.

Give a man a girl he can love,
As I, O my love, love thee,
And his heart is great with the pulse of Fate,
At home, on land, on sea.

Mother's Songs.

By Eben E. Rexford.

Often and often my thoughts go back
Like wanderers over a time-worn track,
To the time when I knelt at mother's knee
And she sang at the twilight hour to me.

O, the dear old songs, I can see her eyes
Aglow with the gladness of Paradise,
As I fancy she sings in the streets of gold,
The hymns that she sang in the days of old.

Mear, and Hebron, and Sweet Siloam,
Telling of rest and of hope and home,
And, dearest of all that she sang to me,
Old Rock of Ages, and Bethany.

As she sang them over her face grew bright,
As if God's city was just in sight,
And she saw the angels and heard them sing
By the great white throne, before the king.

Over her grave, in the graveyard old,
The grass grows green, and the moss and mould
Have almost hidden her name away
On the marble that crumbles to dust today.

But still as of old, when the twilight falls,
The voice of mother her children calls,
And we come at her bidding o'er leagues of space
To hear her sing in the old home place.

The heavenly song can no sweeter be
Than the songs that my mother made dear to me;
And in God's city I hope some day
To hear them sung in my mother's way.

He Careth for You.

What can it mean? Is it aught to Him
The nights are long and the days are dim?
Can He be touched by the griefs I bear
Which sadden the heart and whiten the hair?
Around his throne are eternal calms,
And strong, glad music of happy psalms,
And bliss unruffled by any strife.
How can He care for my little life?

And yet I want Him to care for me
While I live in this world where the sorrows be.
When the lights die down from the path I take,
When strength is feeble and friends forsake,
When love and music that one did bless,
Have left me to silence and loneliness,
And my life song changes to sobbing prayers,
Then my heart cries out for a God who cares.

When shadows hang o'er me the whole day long
And my spirit is bowed with shame and wrong;
When I am not good, and the deeper shade
Of conscious sin makes my heart afraid,
And the busy world has too much to do
To stay in its course to help me through,
And I long for a Savior—can it be
That the God of the universe cares for me?
Oh, wonderful story of deathless love,
Each child is dear to that heart above.
He fights for me when I can not fight;
He comforts me in the gloom of night;
He lifts the burden, for He is strong;
He stills the sigh and awakens the song;
The sorrow that bowed me down He bears,
And loves and pardons because He cares.

Let all who are sad take heart again;
We are not alone in our house of pain;
Our Father stoops from His throne above
To soothe and quiet us with His love.
He leaves us not when the storm is high
And we have safety, for He is nigh.
Can it be trouble which He doth share?
O, rest in peace, for the Lord doth care.

Longing.

By Will T. Hale.

We've wandered from the dear old state, old woman—far away;
But, sittin' on the shaded porch, thought strays back theer today.
The home wheer our first years were past—the pinks an' hollyhocks—
The roses, all old-fashioned-like, that grows beside the walks—
Why, I can see them plain agen as fancy gets back nigher—
Marier—
Wheer we were young an' happier—back there in old Ohier.
The poets prate of other lands—of Greece an' Stelly—
The sun-loved Buckeye vales an' hills is good enough for me.
I can't forget the shaded streams, the quiet orchard ways,
The hush an' beauty of the woods, the catbirds' cheerful lays;
An' seems to me when I am called to die an' go up higher—
Marier—
I'd love to take a route that leads by way of old Ohier!

GIRL COULD NOT WORK

How She Was Relieved from Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Taunton, Mass.—"I had pains in both sides and when my periods came I had to stay at home from work and suffer a long time. One day a woman came to our house and asked my mother why I was suffering. Mother told her that I suffered every month and she said, 'Why don't you buy a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' My mother bought it and the next month I was so well that I worked all the month without staying at home a day. I am in good health now and have told lots of girls about it."—Miss CLARICE MORIN, 22 Russell Street, Taunton, Mass.

Thousands of girls suffer in silence every month rather than consult a physician. If girls who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a safe and pure remedy made from roots and herbs, much suffering might be avoided.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. (confidential) for free advice which will prove helpful.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Nations of World.

Please give the names of the nations now in this world.—E. F., Albion, Ill.

Here are the nations of the world: Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Annam, Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bokhara, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Germany, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurttemburg, Anhalt, Baden, Brunswick, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Weimar, Waldeck-Pyrmont, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, empire of India, Italy, Japan, Khiva, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zanzibar.

Sinn Fein Society.

Please tell me something about the Sinn Fein society in these columns.—J. H. B., Fairmon, Minn.

The Sinn Fein society, or Fenians, is formed by Irishmen as a brotherhood in their own country and in America, with the intention of delivering Ireland from the sovereignty of England and establishing an Irish republic. About the end of 1861 the Fenian brotherhood was regularly organized in America. At the same time large numbers joined the cause in Ireland. Fenian is a name derived from Fionn or Finn, an Irish hero of the second century.

Soon after organizing, two risings were planned in Ireland, but through timely information the English government frustrated both. An invasion of Canada was also planned in 1866. About 35,000 troops under command of General Sweeney, an ex-officer of the United States army, were mustered together, with a reserve army of 200,000, which never went to the frontier. The troops were stationen along the border and large quantities of ammunition were sent north. Hearing of the expected raid, the United States government seized the coinsignment of arms addressed to suspected Fenians, and when the troops arrived at the frontier they were powerless because of lack of arms. An attempt was made to regain them, but the officers were arrested by the government. General O'Neill invaded Canada by way of Fort Erie, and he was successful in two battles that followed. In one battle reinforcements failed to arrive, and O'Neill returned to the American side. He, his staff and were captured by the United States gunboat Michigan. The whole movement was crushed at that time by the United States forces under General Meade, who acted under government instruction in accordance with the treaty between the United States and England.

In 1870 and 1871 another and unsuccessful attempt was made to gain a foothold in Canada. In 1916 the Sinn Feiners, under Sir Roger Casement, again rebelled in Ireland, but the movement was crushed by English troops and the leader was hanged.

Barometer.

Please explain the barometer and tell how to read it.—T. W. B., Belmont, Ohio.

The barometer is an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. It was invented by Torricelli, of Florence, in 1643. In its most common form it consists of a straight glass tube, hermetically sealed at one end, filled with mercury and set in a basin of mercury, the mercury column having equal weight with the mean pressure of the atmosphere on an area equal to the base of the column. The fluctuations in the pressure of the atmosphere are measured by the varying heights of the Torricellian column. A scale on the tube will measure these pressure variations. In the barometers commonly used in this country and in Great Britain this scale is divided into inches and decimals, while in France and other European countries, it is generally divided into millimetres.

M. Vidi, a French physicist, invented a form of barometer known as the aneroid barometer. No liquid is used in this instrument which consists of a flat cylindrical box formed of thin corrugated metal, from the interior of which the air has been nearly exhausted. The immediate effect is to bring the top and bottom into contact with each other by atmospheric pressure. The touching surfaces are then separated by means of a strong spring attached to the center of the upper surface, while the lower is held down, the whole being placed within a larger box properly adapted to receive it. With the varying pressure of the atmosphere the separation of the surfaces is greater or less bent, and the movements thus occasioned are transmitted by proper multiplying apparatus to an index which traverses a dial like that of a watch. Aneroid barometers are very convenient for transportation, and are often graduated to serve as mountain barometers for heights as great as 12,000 to 16,000 feet.

Another form of barometer without liquid, and in external appearance resembling the aneroid, is Bourdon's metallic barometer, improved by M. Richard of Paris. In this, a broad and nearly flat tube of thin metal, bent into the form of a horseshoe, having been exhausted of air, is secured by the middle part of the box inclosing it, while the ends left free are connected by delicate chains or wires with the apparatus controlling the index. The effect of increased atmospheric pressure upon an exhausted tube of this form is to bring the extremities nearer together, and that of diminished pressure to cause them to recede. These changes are shown by the index on the dial. A barometer is usually lettered to denote what kind of weather is approaching. Higher pressure denotes fair and dry weather while low pressure denotes rainy and stormy weather.

Tempering Springs.

Please explain in these columns how to temper springs with oil.—V. P. F., Tophet, W. Va.

To temper spiral springs with oil, heat the springs to a cherry red in a charcoal fire. Then harden them in oil. After this is accomplished you actually temper them by blazing off the oil three times. The same process can be applied to spiral springs.

The G. A. R.

Will you kindly tell in these columns what the Grand Army of the Republic is?—B. B. C., Wise, Va.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a patriotic association organized in the interest of the surviving representatives of the military and naval forces of the Civil war, the families of those dead and gone, objects as they think cognate with these. The membership consists of soldiers and sailors of the Civil war, honorably discharged or continuing, and state militia on active duty subject to national call during that time. In the winter of 1865-6 it was worked up in Illinois by Dr. B. F. Stephenson and Rev. X. W. J. Rudolph, the surgeon and chaplain of the 14th Illinois Infantry. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill. on April 6, 1866, and the first national encampment was held at Indianapolis on November 20, 1866.

The assigned objects of the organization are fraternity, commemoration, and assistance among the above classes. It has aided in establishing soldiers' homes and memorials, and maintaining and educating soldiers' orphans. It also caused the institution of Memorial day. In 1869 it ruled that it should not be used for partisan work, nominations or debates, but naturally is has been a powerful factor in political calculations and the shaping of party conduct regarding both nomination of candidates for office and legislative action. It has also given out strong utterances against restraining liberality in pension legislation, and has used its influence in preventing official restriction in the expenditure of money under such legislation. There is a national council of administration of 45. It holds annual meetings or encampments in the chief cities; the uniform is dark blue with black slouch hat. Its badge is a bronze star hung from a strap and ribbon flag. On the star in relief are a soldier and sailor clasping hands in front of a figure of Liberty, with two freedmen in the foreground and the United States flag on the sides.

West Virginia Divorce.

Please explain the divorce laws of the state of West Virginia.—I. O. B., Cascade, W. Va.

In West Virginia, one year's residence within the state is required before one is able to obtain a divorce. The causes for absolute divorce are desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for following causes existing at the time of marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.

Cements.

Please give me some information in these columns concerning cement and what composes it—W. H. T., Berry's Lick, Ky.

A cement is any compound, which under certain conditions, is plastic and under others develops tenacity and can be used for holding together various materials; hence glue, lime, asphaltum, mucilage and solder are cements. The most important class of cements are the hydraulic cements, compounds of lime, silica and alumina that have the property, when mixed with water to paste, of setting and finally becoming stone hard. The hydraulic cements may be divided into four classes which are: Hydraulic lime, made from a limestone containing a small proportion of clay (8 to 10 per cent) by burning at a low temperature and slaking the burned rock with water; hydraulic or natural rock cement, made from a limestone containing a relatively high proportion of clay, by burning at a low heat and grinding the product to powder; Portland cement, made from an artificial mixture of carbonate of lime (either chalk, limestone or marl), with a certain proportion of clay, burning at a white heat and grinding the clinker to powder; slag cement, made by mixing some kinds of finely ground volcanic ash or blast furnace slag with a small proportion of slaked lime. Of these the second and particularly the third are of chief importance in this country.

Natural rock cement also known as common cement, hydraulic cement, Rosendale cement and quick setting cement is manufactured in great quantities in some parts of the United States and also in France to considerable extent. In the United States the material used is limestone often containing over 23 per cent of clay. This cement has not the great tensile strength of Portland cement and it hardens slower and more imperfectly. The chief center of the industry in this country is the Rosendale district of Ulster county, N. Y. It is also made in Pennsylvania, the Louisville region of Kentucky and Indiana, at several points in Illinois and around Milwaukee, Wis.

Portland cement was first made in England in 1824. The name is taken from the resemblance of the mortar to the oolitic limestone of Portland island in the English channel. The industry was later taken up in Germany and the output of that country now amounts to about 20,000,000 barrels yearly. It was first made in the United States at Coplay, Pa., in 1878 and since then works have been established in nearly every one of the states. Pennsylvania and New Jersey lead in the production in the United States.

Cloudbursts.

Will you kindly tell me what cloudbursts are and what the cause for them is?.—G. H. H., Newton, W. Va.

A cloudburst is a sudden and violent rainfall, covering a limited territory, and is of short duration. They occur most frequently on the slopes of mountains and in the arid regions during the hottest season. They are accompanied by severe and continuous lightning. The cause of a cloudburst is the contact of a warm current of air, surcharged with moisture, with a cold current, the result being swift condensation and immediate precipitation of the water formed.

Woman Suffrage States.

Please tell in what states the women have been granted the right to vote for presidential electors.—W. L. S., Perry, Ill.

In the United States women possess equal suffrage rights with men at all elections in Wyoming, established in 1869; in Colorado, in 1893; in Utah, in 1896; in Idaho, in 1896; in Washington, in 1910; in California, in 1911; in Arizona, Kansas and Oregon, in 1912; in Nevada and Montana, in 1914.

During 1913 the territorial legislature of Alaska granted full suffrage to women, and the state legislature of Illinois extended all the franchise rights within its power to bestow, namely for all offices not created by the state constitution. This includes presidential electors, certain county and state offices and all municipal offices except justices of the peace.

In the 1914 election woman suffrage was defeated in five out of seven states which voted on such an amendment to their respective constitutions. The states where it was defeated were Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota and South Dakota. In 1915 woman suffrage was defeated in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

Women have school suffrage in Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Vermont, Wisconsin and Alaska. In Iowa women may vote at all school and municipal elections upon any proposition or increase the tax levies.

Miscellaneous.

J. J.,—Lewisport, Ky.—The federal income tax amendment to the constitution became effective during President Wilson's administration.

J. M. H., Jonesboro, Tenn.—A submarine is considered a part of a navy. They use torpedoes to sink warships.

H. E. Z., Mt. Morris, Ill.—Our references do not mention a Fort Crailo.

G. A., Higdon's Store, Ga.—The state prison of Tennessee is located near Nashville with a branch prison in Morgan county.

E. M. B., Columbank, Pa.—Michigan leads in the manufacture of automobiles, with Ohio, Indiana and New York following in the order named. Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo and Indianapolis are automobile centers.

O. W., Wrichwood, W. Va.—There are no public lands in West Virginia.

C. U., Letts, Ia.—Congressmen are paid by the year, receiving $7,500 annually.

G. M. L., Kewanna, Ind.—Consult some authority in that place for the information you want.

I. R. H., Auburn, W. Va.—It would take too much space to give the name of the various counties in the different states.

U. S. SHIP TONNAGE DOUBLES IN TWO YEARS

Washington, Sept. 18.—American shipping in foreign trade has increased from 2,405 vessels of 1,076,152 gross tons on June 30, 1914, to 3,135 vessels of 2,194,470 gross tons on June 30, 1916, according to an announcement of the department of commerce. Nearly half of this tonnage—320 vessels of 1,074,679 gross tons—is from New York City.

IN TANANA

Strange Features of Life and Nature in the Wintry Heart of Alaska.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.

Tanana, Alaska.

I am in the very heart of Alaska. Tanana claims to be the hub of the territory. It is a little town lying on the right bank of the Yukon, just about half way between the Pacific and Arctic oceans, and half way down the Yukon on its course from the international boundary at Eagle to its mouth, where it flows out into Bering sea not far from St. Michael. I have come 800 miles down the river from Canada on my way to this point, and I have 800 miles more to go before I can get the little steamer that will take me over Bering sea to Nome. Just opposite where my steamboat it anchored is the mouth of the Tanana river. It is a wide, sluggish stream, having a course of something like 600 miles from the Wrangell mountains to where it flows into the Yukon. It will take me two days of steaming to go up it to Fairbanks, where the terminus of Uncle Sam's new railroad is to be.

The people here think that the railroad should be extended to Tanana. They claim that the Tanana river is not deep enough for large steamers, and that its sandbars and islands affect navigation. They say that if the road were so constructed as to cross the Yukon at the rapids about 35 miles above here, the cost of bridging would be extremely low, and the road could then be run down the north bank of the river to Tanana, opening up a vast region lying to the west and north of the Yukon. This region has some of the richest placer deposits of Alaska, including those of the Koyukuk river, where on several occasions as much as $10,000 worth of quartz gold has been found at the foot of a shaft eight or ten feet in depth. They assert that such a road would also open up the great farming possibilities of interior Alaska and would give direct access to the Yukon and its enormous tributary system.

There is no doubt that Tanana can offer room for all the population she may have in the future. The corporate limits at present are large enough to give an acre to every man, woman and child and leave some to spare. The town has 400 population, and it is scattered along the water front for more than a mile. At the lower end of it begins the army post of Fort Gibben, which extends three miles farther, and which has a government reservation of 60 square miles.

The town consists of the post and the civil community. The latter has two churches, three hotels, six saloons and several large mercantile establishments. It has also a public school and a movie show. The buildings are of logs and boards, and the place on the whole is the largest and most prosperous of all on the Yukon river proper.

The people of Tanana are enthusiastic Alaskans. They have a chamber of commerce, consisting of boomers. They have a camp of the Arctic Brotherhood and a local organization known as the Loyal Order of the Moose. Talk to them about their village and they will make you think it a paradise, as beautiful as the Vale of Kashmir and as salubrious as Los Angeles. I asked Judge Dehn, the United States commissioner, who has been here 12 years, what he thought of the climate. He replied:

"I like it and I keep healthy and happy summer and winter. Our summers, which last from May until the middle of September, are more delightful than those of any part of the states. The thermometer ranges from 45 to 90 degrees above zero, and for the most of the time there is scarcely an hour that you cannot read within doors. From June 15 to the 10th of July there is no real darkness, even at midnight."

"How about your winters?" I asked.

"The man who went away from here and said that we have nine months of hard winter and after that three months of bad sleighing is a liar. Our winter starts in about October 1, when the thermometer drops to 15 degrees above zero. At that time the ground freezes and remains solid all winter. The frost goes down to bed of glacial ice that lies under a great part of Alaska, and, as far as we know, we live on a solid ice block for seven months of the year. The glacial ice does not melt in the summer. The frost gets only through the moss and muck which is 10 inches or more deep, and where you pull up the muck you find the ground below frozen solid. If you clear off the moss and the muck, it will thaw down to eight or ten feet, but in the winter such ground seems to freeze from the top and the bottom until it connects. The frost begins to go out of the ground about May 1 when the hot sun thaws the ice. It is then that summer begins."

"Give me some idea of your winter weather? It must be terribly cold."

"Not so bad. Not so bad," said Judge Dehn. "The weather keeps growing colder and colder, from October on until it gets down to 15 degrees below zero. It holds that average throughout the winter, although it now and then falls to 40 and even 60 degrees below. I have seen it down to 73. Zero is hot winter weather and we do not consider 15 degrees below that point uncomfortable. At such time we wear our ordinary winter clothing and take off our coats if we are at hard manual labor. I came here from Canton, Ohio. Fifteen degrees below zero on the Yukon is not as cold as 15 above in Ohio. Our air is dry and we do not feel the cold."

"Beside," continued Judge Dehn, our houses keep out the cold. They are made of logs, chinked with arctic moss. The warmest building I have is my log chicken house which is lined and ceiled with a framework, the space between being filled with shavings. I keep an air-tight stove going in it, and my hens lay all winter."

I went out with the judge to see his chickens. He has 150, mostly Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks. He sells his pure-bred fowls at $5 a piece, and he gets $1.50 and upward a dozen for eggs.

Speaking of chickens, I have been greatly interested in how they are handled in these cold countries of the far north. We brought 800 blooded fowls on our ship down the Yukon. They had come from Seattle, and were consigned to a man in Fairbanks. They are still on the ship, and will go up the Tanana river tomorrow. At Dawson I met Chicken Billy, who at one time had 900 chickens, and who has sold eggs in the winter for as much as $5 a dozen. I have already written of Swift Water Bill, who cornered the egg market of the Klondike, buying, it is said, 8,000 eggs at a dollar a piece.

I have heard other stories almost as interesting. For instance, the chickens imported from the states have to have their days made of the same proportions of light and darkness as at home before they will lay. I heard of a man at Circle, who imported a lot of fowls from the states with the idea of starting a chicken farm. After a week or so they grew droopy. They lost flesh and he got no eggs whatever. He was then told the chickens were suffering from lack of sleep. It was midsummer when the light is bright throughout the 24 hours. The chickens had no sunset to mark their bedtime, and they kept on scratching gravel all night. The man decided to put them in darkened coops at 8 p. m. and keep them so until morning. The hens at once regained their old vigor and began to drop "ranch egs" which sold for several dollars a dozen. I am told that the coops must be lighted during the long dark days of the winter in order to make the hens lay.

In the past few years there has been a craze in Alaska in favor of the "helpful hen." Most of the residents have been keeping chickens and raising their own eggs. At first many kept the chickens throughout the summer and sold them as cold weather came on to save the expense of warming and lighting the coops during the long winter nights. They would then import a second flock for the following summer. Today it is the custom to care for your chickens in summer and put them out to board in the winter. In Dawson and Fairbanks there are a number of chicken boarding houses, where fowls are cared for at a regular rate. The usual price for boarding a hen is $1 per season, and this includes feeding and keeping in a well warmed and well lighted coop. The eggs laid during the winter go to the landlord. As soon as the warm weather comes on the owner takes back his chickens and is thus able to raise broilers and pullets and at the same time have plenty of eggs.

Another interesting feature is chicken-killing time. This corresponds somewhat with hog-killing time in the states. When the weather gets cold it stays cold all winter. The thermometer goes down to below zero and the whole country is a cold storage plant until spring. This makes it so that meat can be kept in a frozen state throughout the winter. Each householder having decided how many chickens she will put out to board, kills the balance. She cleans and dresses them and hangs them out of doors or in an unheated building. They freeze solid the first night and can then be laid away in a cold place and be brought in to be eaten as needed. I know of one woman who has now 100 chickens. She will keep them till fall, when 80 will be killed and the remainder be put out to board. That woman is sure of good chicken all winter, and the meat will be far better than that from our cold storage plants.

In Dawson a butcher told me how they managed to have fresh meat all winter long. Said he:

"We bring our beef and mutton in on the hoof before navigation closes, and keep them until the middle of October, after which time we are sure of a steady cold until spring. We then kill and dress them and hang them up out of doors, just as you hang up beeves in a cold storage plant. We then lay them away and thaw them out as the market demands. We freeze carribou and moose the same way. Last year one of the butchers froze a carribou with the skin and horns on, and just as it looked when alive. He stood the carcass out in front of his shop and used it for a sign.

Among other strange cold weather features of this part of the world is the watching of the ice in the river to see when it will form, how deep it will freeze, and where it will go out in the spring. One of the river captains tells me he has measured the ice of the Yukon and found it at times five feet in thickness. In the ordinary season the ice on the main part of the stream is only two and one-half or three feet deep, and the water flows beneath it. The ice forms the great highway of travel in winter weather.

I asked this captain to tell me more about the ice on the Yukon. He replied:

"Navigation opens at Dawson between the 6th and the 10th of May, and it usually closes about the 25th of October. Long before the center of the river is frozen, there is a continuous strip of ice along the shores, and cakes of ice float along the channel. As the cold weather continues, the ice extends farther and farther out, until the channel grows so narrow that the steamers cannot make their way through. The floating cakes increase in number, and at last they make gorges at the narrow places and form solid ice there. As winter settles down into a steady cold, the whole river is frozen from bank to bank, and it is so solid that you can run a train of cars over it.

"The most interesting time on the Yukon," continued the captain, "is when the ice breaks up in the spring. That on the upper part of the river breaks first, and pushes its way down the stream, breaking the other ice as it goes. The boats start in behind the ice and move along as fast as they can, and sometimes small boats start in the ice. The water never freezes again after it first melts, for we then have the long days and the sunshiny nights of the summer."

I asked the captain to tell me about he betting on the ice-break.

"That is most exciting," was his reply. "All along the Yukon the people bet when the great ice-break will occur. They organize pools at Dawson and Fairbanks, and large sums are lost and won at the whim of Jack Frost. At Dawson they cut a hole in the ice in the middle of the Yukon and erect a pole about four inches thick and 20 feet high. This freezes solid. Then they fasten one end of a wire cable to the top of the pole, and the other end to an electric stop clock set to standard time, on the shore. The moment the ice moves the pole, the clock stops, and that moment marks the record of the beginning of the running of the ice. It decides all bets, and after it all bets are off. At the time the clock stops a steam whistle is blown, and everyone knows the hour and the minute of the running. The usual date is about May 10, the time when the corn is planted in the middle states. Last spring it was earlier. The clock stopped May 3, at three minutes past 10, and the ice moved down stream the length of a city block and jammed, the water rising behind it and overflowing the beach in front of the town."

"The usual betting pool at Dawson has sixty subscribers," the captain continued, "and the amount each puts in is $5, or it may be as high as $100, so that the pool as a whole may have as much as $6,000. After a pool has been formed, sixty slips of paper, bearing the numbers from one to 60, are put in a hat. Each number represents a minute of the hour, and the man who gets the minute shown by the stop-watch as the flood reaches Dawson is given the purse. Bets are also made on the day of the month and week, and upon the hour of the day, at which the whistle will blow. In 1914 the engineer on the steamship Sarah invested $1 in a $500 pool, and won it all. That was a day, hour and minute pool. He guessed the time right to the minute. There are also many individual bets. The crowds gather on the banks of the river as the ice shows signs of breaking and watch the pole. As the whistle blows the city goes mad.

"The same betting goes on at Fairbanks. The time there is the exact minute the ice tears away the bridge across the Chena river, in the heart of the town. It does that every spring, breaking the posts as though they were matches. Among the bets of last year was one made at the Tanana club for a hundred-dollar dinner to be given to the crowd. Tom McGowan was the loser and he gave the dinner."

I find there is a difference of opinion as to the Alaska winters. All are not as enthusiastic about the delights of the cold and the darkness as those I have quoted.

"I tell you the winters are awful," said one of the women of Fairbanks. "These people say they enjoy life when the thermometer is 20 or 30 degrees below zero, and that it is not cold. I tell you it is cold, although the still air does not make it so bitter.

"When it is more than 20 below we women stay in the house, and the men as much as they can. We work by artificial light for the most of the day, and when spring comes every one is peaked and deathlike, and our complexions are pale. With the coming of the long days our color returns, and in summer we are as healthy and rosy as can be imagined.

"And than the long dark days rack your nerves almost to breaking. I get tired of yourself and your friends and want something new in the way of amusement. You sleep as long as you can and pay but little attention to hours. All parties are held late, and they often last far into the night. And then the trouble of entertaining. Everyone has the same supplies, and the same canned stuff to select from. You go to your pantry and look at the shelves in despair. It is hard to know what to serve."

Another Alaskan talked to me about funerals. Said he:

"It is difficult to bury your dead in the land where the prehistoric ice is only two feet under the moss, and where you have to build fires to thaw the ice-frozen gravel beneath. In winter you sometimes have to chop the graves out of the ice. There is no need of brick walls or cement. The coffin is laid in the ice-tomb, the earth shoveled back, and soon all is frozen solid again. The dead buried in the winter remain frozen for an indefinite period, and when taken years later look just as in life. The ice has turned them, as it were, to statues of marble.

I close this letter with one of the effusions of a poet of the Klondike.

A Dawson City mining man
Lay dying on the ice,
He didn't have a woman nurse,
He didn't have the price;
But a comrade sat beside him,
His dying eyes to close,
He listened to his dying words
And watched him—while he froze.

TY COBB, SUPERMAN

World's Greatest Baseball Player tells how NUXATED IRON gave him new life

THIS GREAT GIANT OF STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE SAYS HE NOW PLAYS A BETTER GAME THAN WHEN HE WAS YOUNGER.

Physician explains why taking Nuxated Iron gave Ty Cobb such tremendous strength and vitality after he was so weakened and all "rundown"—says it will often increase the strength and power of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—When interviewed in his apartment at Bretton Hall, Ty Cobb said: "Hundreds of people write to me to know how I train and what I do to keep up that force and vitality which enables me to play practically every day of the entire baseball season. They wonder why I can play a better game today than when I was younger. The secret is keeping up the supply of iron in my blood—exactly what everyone else can do if they will.

"At the beginning of the present season I was nervous and run down from a bad attack of tonsilitis, but soon the papers began to state 'Ty Cobb has 'come back.' He is hitting up the old stride.' The secret was iron—Nuxated Iron filled me with renewed life.

I am astonished at the tremendous strength and endurance which I so quickly obtained from taking Nuxated Iron—I feel younger and stronger today than ever before in my life, and the proof is shown by the fact that I play a better game than when I was younger.

Tyrus R. Cobb

"Now they say I'm worth $50,000 a year to any baseball team, yet without plenty of iron in my blood I wouldn't be worth five cents. Nuxated Iron supplies that 'stay there' strength and vim that make men of mark and women of power." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Cobb's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience, which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality, even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started these diseases was nothing more than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without iron, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again.

A good batter must be in prime physical condition—he needs a cool head, a quick eye and tremendous strength to put the swing behind the ball. Ty Cobb is undoubtedly the greatest baseball player in the history of the game. A short time ago he was weakened and all "rundown"—today he is a miracle of strength and endurance, due to filling his blood with plenty of iron. He says Nuxated Iron has given him new life and renewed energy and put the old-time vim and vigor of youth into his blood.

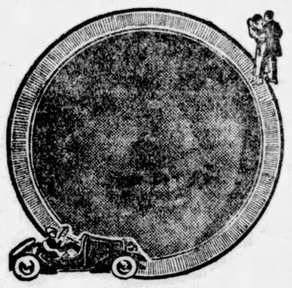
NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron in the blood and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund double money if it does not at least double the user's strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

Wonder of Wonders Not a Pimple

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Fairly Dazzle With Their Brilliant Work in Driving Away Pimples and Other Blemishes.

Prove It With Free Trial Package.

You will be overjoyed to almost see pimples vanish, blackheads disappear, blotches change to new fair skin, a



muddy complexion completely transformed to the loveliest, softest, the most delicate, and all your own natural complexion, made so from your own pure, healthy system, cleaned and purified by Stuart's Calcium Wafers. The result comes so quickly you are astonished. These wafers contain calcium sulphide, the greatest blood purifier known, and absolutely necessary to keep the skin in healthy condition. Do not fail to get a 50-cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store; trust to nature and you will never again use hair growing pastes and lotions. You can have a free trial by mail if you send this coupon.

Free Trial Coupon

F. A. Stuart Co., 331 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Send me at once, by return mail, a free trial package of Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

ASTHMA

TREATMENT sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write now. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, O.

A Beautiful Complexion

admired by all. If yours is not what it should be send 10 cents for a regular 50c size sample of Cream Flake, our new Skin Tonic, and also book to get valuable premiums. No canvassing. Eradicator Co., 2125 N. Front, Phila., Pa.

Suggests Montessori for Selecting Presidents

A writer in The New Republic suggests that children ought to be trained by Montessori methods for presidential candidacy. On the matter of the latter he says: "Under the present arrangements the methods of arriving at a conclusion on this subject can scarcely be called scientific. Fate plays a significant a part. If the child's father is a Republican with a loud voice, the child is apt to develop into a protectionist. If his father is a Republican with a weak voice, and he has a Democratic uncle with a louder one, the principles of the tariff are altered, and he becomes gradually conscious that protection is a falacy. Under the new Montessori plan such chicanery would be done away with, and more logical standards introduced. Every odd-numbered child admitted to the school would automatically become a Democrat and an advocate of a tariff for revenue only; every even-numbered child, a Republican and a protectionist. The Democratic boy would be trained until he thoroughly mastered the economic principle of the problem: 'A revenue tariff is the only one that is justified in the eyes of God. I believe in the tariff of Cleveland.' The Republican child would receive the same scientific instruction: 'A protective tariff is the only one that is justified in the eyes of God. I believe in the tariff of McKinley. Work—study—play is the modern method, and this theoretical training in the tariff would be supplemented by blindfold games in a darkened room."

MUTT AND JEFF NOTHING IS WORSE THAN A DEAF PARROT EXCEPT A DUMB

Copyright, 1916, by H. C. Fisher. United States Rights Reserved.

"BUD" FISHER

THAT'S CHEAP FOR A TALKING PARROT - IF HE CAN TALK
BIRD STORE
TALKING PARROT WILL REPEAT ANYTHING HE HEARS ONLY $ 75.00
TALK! SURE! WE GUARANTEE HIM TO REPEAT ANYTHING HE HEARS AND—
NEVER MIND THE 'AND'. I'M IN A HURRY I'LL TAKE HIM.
HEY! I WANT MY MONEY BACK THIS DUCK WON'T OPEN HIS MOUTH AND YOU SAID HE WOULD REPEAT EVERYTHING HE HEARD
TRULY SO SAY I AND SO HE WILL - BUT YOU WERE IN SUCH A HURRY TO BUY HIM THAT YOU DIDN'T GIVE ME TIME TO—
PICTURESQUE NIGHT SCENE DENOTING LAPSE OF 24 HOURS
TO TELL YOU HE IS DEAF
SAY 'UNCLE'
?
Fisher

AUGMENT RELIEF FOR THE FRENCH

Belgium Relief Commission Completes Plans for Furnishing More Food.

London, Sept. 18.—The commission for relief in Belgium announces that arrangements have been completed with the interested governments for the augmentation during the coming year of the relief to be provided to the 7,000,000 civil population in the occupied provinces of northern France. The steady exhaustion of food reserves and the diminishing vitality of the population has necessitated a considerable increase in the ration hitherto provided, especially for the industrial populations of the Lille and Valenciennes districts. The allied governments have facilitated financial arrangements by which the monthly resources of the commission exclusively for the French population are to be increased from $3,400,000 a month to $6,000,000 a month. This sum will be used to provide increased imports from overseas and from Holland.

The German general staff has undertaken, in order to prevent speculation and to secure rigid distribution of the harvest in the north of France, to requisition the entire cereal and potato crop and to guarantee to the relief commission for the use of the civil population a minimum supply of 200 grammes of flour and 400 grammes of potatoes per capita, per diem, from the harvest. Miscellaneous vegetables, poultry, etc., are free from requisition by the Germans and are reserved for the use of the civil population, but no system of control of the distribution of these products is possible.

The arrangements with regard to native wheat and potatoes involve purchasing from these crops about 16,000 tons of wheat and 25,000 tons of potatoes per month, and the commission expects to import about 30,000 tons per month of wheat, bacon, lard, meat, rice, peas, sugar, coffee, etc.

The combined native and imported supplies will provide a ration equal to about three-quarters of normal human consumption, but yet sufficient to maintain the population in health.

Negotiations are not yet completed as to the food supply and finance for the two other political divisions occupied by the German army which the commission looks after, that is, first, the two Flanders, with a population of 2,700,000 people, which is under the German general staff and with regard to which, like northern France, the commission deals directly with the general staff, and, second, the remaining part of Belgium, which is under General von Bissing, comprising 5,560,000 people and where the commission carries on its negotiations with the German authorities through Minister Whitlock.

In these areas also, because of the already depletion of the native food supplies and the increase in the number of the destitute, the importations must be largely increased. With all the resources which the Belgians and the Belgian government can bring to bear, a considerable part of the cost of the transport of destitute population must depend on public charity from abroad. This load has lately been increased by the necessity, on account of failing health conditions, of giving a supplementary ration to all school children, which makes an added drain on the resources of the commission of one million dollars a month.

AVIATORS QUIT BECAUSE OF LACK OF MACHINES

Two New York Aero Companies, Disgusted, Disband.

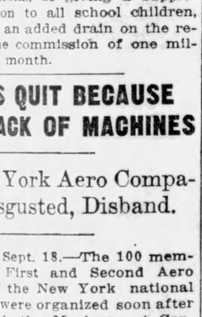
New York, Sept. 18.—The 100 members of the First and Second Aero companies of the New York national guard, which were organized soon after the fight with the Mexicans at Carrizal, will be disbanded today, because these volunteer aviators are tired of waiting for government aeroplanes with which to practice. The Second company is composed mainly of men from Buffalo and vicinity and is commanded by Capt. John M. Satterfield, of that city, while the first company is commanded by Capt. Raynal C. Bolling.

Many of the members have been in camp at the aviation field at Hempstead, L. I., for three months or more. They assert that the government supplied them with only two aeroplanes, these, with others from the Aero Club of America, and two machines, privately owned, making a total of eight. It is stated, also, that the men lacked ordinary military equipment—such as shoes, uniforms and guns—and that comparatively few of them had anything to do except dig trenches.

FARMER'S "SCARECROW" FOUND TO BE HIS BODY

Fond Du Lac, Wis., Sept. 13.—Neighbors of Albert Engel commented on the realistic scarecrow he had erected in his cornfield. Peter Raul inspected the supposed scarecrow and found it was the body of the farmer himself.

Free to Pile Sufferers



The amount of comfort and happiness spread over the continent by the famous Pyramid Pile Treatment is truly remarkable. A FREE trial package will convince anyone who suffers from Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, hemorrhoids and other rectal troubles. Get a 50-cent box today of any druggist or mail coupon for trial. Take no substitute.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON
PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY,
381 Pyramid Building,
Marshall, Mich.
Kindly send me a Free sample of Pyramid Pile Treatment, in plain wrapper.
Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

IS THIS THE CREATURE THAT IS SPREADING BABY SCOURGE?

PHOTO © INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Below is shown a child convalescent after an attack of the plague that swept the country this summer, killing and crippling thousands. Above is a picture of the rat flea, greatly magnified, which, according to the latest findings of the experts, was responsible for the epidemic.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES HUM AS WAR STARTS ON THIRD YEAR

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The business situation in Germany beginning the third year of the war is more satisfactory than could be expected in view of the long continuance of the war and the practical stoppage of the country's oversea trade. Business is naturally upon a restricted basis, except where ministering directly or indirectly to requirements created by the war; but that basis appears everywhere to be a sound one.

The number of business failures has kept remarkably small, having ranged considerably less than before the war. The employment of labor is also more complete than before the war began. The number of unemployed workmen by about 40 labor unions is only 2½ per cent of the total, which is also the figure for the corresponding time last year.

Demand for Laborers.

There is a big demand for skilled laborers in the coal and iron industries, in machinery shops of almost all descriptions, in the chemical trade, and even in shipbuilding. In some of these industries production is necessarily restricted below the requirements of the market by reason of the scarcity of laborers. Large numbers of the 1,650,000 prisoners of war have been put to work in various capacities, and this has tended to relieve the pressure for help.

Most of these men fall, of course, under the category of unskilled labor, this being especially the case with the Russians, who constitute the great majority of prisoners of war; but considerable numbers of them have been found serviceable workmen in coal mines, in some of the work of iron companies, and other industrial callings. Probably most of them, however, have found employment on farms, where they have contributed largely toward relieving the felt scarcity of labor. Women are also everywhere doing much of the work done by men before the war.

Boerse Is Active.

The railway traffic indicates that the volume of business keeps remarkably close to the standard set before the war began, despite the great shrinkage in shipments for or from the foreign trade. The same thing is indicated by the clearing house recepits, but in a less marked degree. While the Boerse is officially closed, trading still goes on, but without the publication of a quotation list and this trade reflects a considerable degree of confidence. The successes of the English and French on the Somme are regarded in financial circles as far less than what might have been expected under all the circumstances; and although the Russians have succeeded in making much greater headway than the other allies, the Boerse has not yet deemed it necessary to take a pessimistic view of the changes on either front.

Trading indeed has been light for some weeks, but that was chiefly due to certain restrictions adopted by the managing committee in June, precisely for the purpose of checking what was regarded as an excessive amount of speculation. Throughout the spring, a great wave of bull speculation was in progress, due partly to optimistic views of the military situation, but still more to the fact that industrial companies were then publishing their annual reports showing for the most part considerable increases in dividends.

The money market is now easier than it was in the spring. The rate of call money is about 3 to 3½ per cent, which corresponds to the abundant supplies offered. The rates of foreign exchange are now tending against Germany, though they have not yet reached the high levels touched last spring.

Perhaps the best sections of business in Germany are to be found in the coal and iron industries, together with the subordinate or related branches of the latter. The production of coal is greater than at any time since the war began, and this is also true of both iron and steel. The industrial demand for coal is heavy, and producers and shippers find it difficult to satisfy on time the requirements of the trade.

The production of coke, which has been artificially stimulated by the extraordinary demand for the by-products, is now actually at a higher rate than prevailed before the war. Contrary to the case with all the ally countries, the prices of coal and coke have been kept within moderate bounds; the advances are in no cases more than 50 to 75 cents a ton.

Iron Prices Up.

Prices in the iron trade have been marked up much more sharply, especially in those branches of the trade where free competition rules. A strong upward tendency prevailed throughout the first half of 1916, and it finally reached such a point that the government made it known that it was considering the question of fixing maximum prices. This stopped a further rise in the home market, but export prices for steel bars and structural goods have just been further raised. There is a big demand from Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavian countries for German iron and steel. Germany now being the only country from which supplies can be obtained at all.

The price movement since the war began can best be indicated by comparing bars and billets. The price of the former is now a little more than $46 a ton, or fully 100 per cent higher than two years ago, whereas billets—the prices of which are controlled by the great organization of the steel works—stands at $29, which means a rise of only $6. The production of steel during the first half of this year amounted to 7,756,000 tons, or a gain of 25 per cent over the parallel months of 1915. Pig-iron was produced to the amount of 6,496,000 tons, or an increase of 17½ per cent. (The larger production of steel than pig-iron is due to the fact that there has been a great increase during the war in producing open-hearth steel, in making which much old steel rails and similar waste are used.)

Pay Big Dividends.

As a rule iron companies distributed considerably better dividends than for the previous year. A few days ago the leading company of Bochum declared a dividend of 25 per cent, as against 14 for last year. A rolling mill has just raised its dividend from 5 to 16 per cent, and another iron company, which has paid nothing for two years, is now expected to distribute 15 per cent. Many iron companies and most machinery companies have made good profits upon war contracts. Companies turning out cars and locomotives are kept very busy. More locomotives, for example, were made in Germany during the first six months of this year than ever before in an equal period.

The shipbuilding industry, too, is well employed in building, not only for the navy, but also for the commercial marine. Not a few shipping companies are already taking care to bring their tonnage up to the heavy requirements that are expected after the war. Shipbuilding concerns are even enlarging their capacity in view of present and expected future demands. The increased

On some lines the Prussian state railways are using storage-battery cars at less expense than steam locomotives or gasoline electric cars. demand for new vessels has just induced the Stuelcen Sohn yard at Hamburg to undertake the enlargement of its plant. Other concerns are issuing new capital for similar expansion. Recurring to the iron industry, it may be mentioned that there, too, the tendency is seen to build annexes to existing works and to absorb coal and iron mines on the part of the big steel companies.

In such lines of German business as are dependent upon foreign supplies of raw materials, production is necessarily upon a much restricted scale. This is true of all the textile branches, of leather, rubber, and some others.

CASEMENT BURIED BESIDE BURGLAR IN PRISON YARD

Berlin, Sept. 13.—According to the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg, Roger Casement was buried at the side of a burglar in the Pentonville prison after his execution, but later his relatives obtained permission to disinter the body and bury it in Ireland.

As the coffin was being taken aboard a steamer at Glasgow, however, the police halted it, and presented a decree of the British government that Casement's body should not be taken to Ireland until a year after the war ends.

GERMANS USE BELGIAN CARS TO REPLACE LOSS

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—Owing to destruction by French and British aviators of much railroad property used by the Germans for military purposes, the Teuton officials in Belgium have seized 200 locomotives and 2,500 freight and passenger cars, together with a large quantity of rails, from the Belgium light railways.

CATARACT BLINDNESS

can be prevented and an operation avoided by using the magic "Opthalmin" Eye Remedy which ABSORBS Cataracts, Chronic Granulations, Lid Tumors, heals Corneal Ulcers, etc. Anyone afflicted with impaired eyesight should know of this wonderful remedy. Delay may mean blindness or the knife.

SAVES OPERATION. This great achievement of a famous eye specialist has saved hundreds from the pain, risk and expense of an operation. Can be used with perfect safety. The remarkable success of OPTHALMIN has proven that Cataracts and other eye troubles of a like nature are readily responsive to the Absorbent Treatment and that it is no longer necessary to operate.

Full particulars, testimonials and valuable Eye Book FREE. Address Dr. C. Sherwood Co., 339 Church st., Elmira, N. Y.

GALL STONES AVOID OPERATIONS (No Oil) If you have Gallstone Pains or Aches in Stomach, Back Side or Shoulders; Liver Trouble, Stomach Misery, Dyspepsia, Colic, Gas, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Piles, Catarrh, Nervousness, Blues, Jaundice, Appendicitis, Yellow, Sallow or Itchy Skin or Pad Color. Send today for our Liver-Gall Book FREE. Gallstone Remedy Co. for STOMACH SUFFERERS Dept. C40, 219 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY Treated One Week Free. Short breathing relieved in a few hours, swelling reduced in a few days. Regulates the liver, kidneys, stomach and heart, purifies the blood, strengthens entire system. Write Free Trial Treatment. COLLUM DROPSY REMEDY CO., Dept. 57, Atlanta, Ga.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILSON PREPARES FOR TRADE WAR

Makes Preparations to Put Retaliatory Measures Against Allies in Force.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The administration commenced today preparations for putting into effect the retaliatory provisions of the recently enacted revenue law, in the event that diplomatic negotiations fail to put an end to discrimination against American commerce.

All of the commercial branches of the federal government already have well under way a detailed inquiry to develop specific cases of trade discrimination, to be submitted to the state department as a basis for retaliation, should retaliation be decided necessary.

While the diplomatic negotiations now in progress as to the use of the British censorship as to a means to meet American trade competition continue no retaliatory steps will be taken. But if these negotiations fail to bring about a satisfactory settlement, then President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing will consider the advisability of establishing the trade embargoes authoried in the revenue law. Secretary Lansing admitted today the department was making a careful study of the effect of the retaliatory authorizations.

Meantime, the department of commerce and the trade are compiling statements of the extent of discrimination against American trade resulting from the commercial policy of the entente powers. Cases where bona fide American merchants have suffered through the blacklist will be prepared as a basis for retaliation against the shipping lines responsible for the discrimination.

BRITISH FLYING COLUMN BEATS TURKS NEAR SUEZ

Heavy Losses Are Inflicted in Surprise Attack.

London, Sept. 18.—Turkish troops were defeated by a British flying column, 65 miles east of the Suez canal, on Sunday, the war office announced today. The attack came as a compete surprise to the Turks, who were led by German officers and they suffered heavy losses.

The war office statement describes the fight, which followed a forced march of 65 miles, by the British, as follows:

"On the Egyptian front a mobile commission of Ansac—Australian and New Zealand army corps — mounted troops, and a camel corps, with artillery, left Birel-Abd Sept. 16, to make a reconnaissance westward of El Arish. The column reached the enemy positions at Birel Mazar, 65 miles from the canal, at dawn, onS unday.

"A sharp engagement followed, during which we penetrated the enemy trenches at several points and inflicted considerable casualties, while the artillery shelled the enemy camps. The attack surprised the Turks.

"Our aircraft fired on several parties, amongst whom were German officers. Riding rapidly back to El Arish we took some prisoners. Our casualties were slight."

BOTTLE TELLS STORY OF OCEAN TRAGEDY

San Francisco, Sept. 13.—A bottle, containing the following message, was picked up on the beach yesterday:

"September 10, 1914. At sea in an open boat, without food or water. Have been adrift eight days. Two dead. Not expecting to live much longer. We last saw the Farallone islands September 1. My strength is fast leaving me.

"HARY P. JANES,
"Niagara, N. Y."

BULGARS ASK U. S. TO INVESTIGATE CRUELTIES

Berlin, via Sayville, July 16.—The Bulgarian government, according to Sofia dispatches, has invited the United States charge d'affaires at Sofia to inspect the ruins of the villages destroyed by the Rumanians and to investigate the cruelties committed against peaceful inhabitants by Rumanian and Russian troops on their retreat through the Dobrudja.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 18.—Wheat prices took a sharp turn at the opening. Cables closed steady to 1d lower. Foreign demand was somewhat better, despite the millers' strike. Northwest receipts were somewhat lower. Demand, on the opening, was strong, and there was a fair amount of wheat unloaded.

Initial prices here opened 1¼c up for all months, but May, which was up 1½c.

After the early decline the market strengthened on some foreign buying. The visible supply increased 1,480,000 bus. The close was at the opening advance.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Sept. 18.	Close Sept. 16.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.51½	1.51¾	1.50½	1.51¾	1.50¼
Sept	1.51½	1.51¾	1.50⅝	1.51¾	1.50¼
Dec	1.55½	....	....	1.55⅝	1.54¼
May	1.55½	....	....	1.59	1.57
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	88	87¼
Sept	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	87¼
Dec	74½	74⅝	74½	74⅝	73¾
May	78½	....	....	78½	77½
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	47	47
Sept	47¼	....	....	47	47
Dec	50⅝	....	....	50¼	50¼
May	53⅝	....	....	53½	53¼
Clover Seed—					
Cash	9.55	....	....	9.55	9.55
Oct	9.55	....	....	9.55	9.55
Dec	9.45	....	....	9.45	9.42½
March	9.45	....	....	9 47½	9.42¼
April	8.50	....	....	8.60	8.50
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	1.22	1.23
Alsike—					
Cash	9.80	....	....	9.80	9.80
Oct	9.80	....	....	9.80	9.80
Dec	9.90	....	....	9.90	9.90
Timothy—					
Cash	2.35	....	....	2.30	2 [illegible]
Sept	2.30	....	....	2.30	2.35
Oct	2.30	....	....	2.30	2.30
Dec	2.35	....	....	2.35	2.32½
March	2.37½	....	....	2.40	2.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept	1.49	1.49¼	1.47¼	1.49	1.47½
Dec	1.48¾	1.48⅝	1.46½	1.48½	1.47⅛
May	1.49	1.49⅝	1.47⅝	1.49½	1.48
Corn—					
Sept	87	87	86⅝	87	86¼
Dec	72½	73¼	72¼	72⅞	72
May	76	76⅝	75¾	76¼	75½
Oats—					
Sept	44⅜	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44⅝
Dec	47⅝	47⅞	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜
May	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅜

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	28.00	....	....	28.05	28.05
Oct	....	....	....	26 60	26.75
Dec	23.60	23.65	23.50	23.52	23.40
Jan	23.52	23.65	23.47	23.47	23.70
Lard—					
Sept	14.45	14.50	14.45	14.47	14.47
Oct	14.45	14.45	14.35	14.42	14.45
Dec	13.92	13.92	13.70	13.75	13.90
Jan	13.62	13.62	13.52	13.55	13.72
Ribs—					
Sept	14.70	14.75	14.70	14.72	14.40
Oct	14.20	14.20	14.07	14.12	14.30
Jan	12.62	12.62	12.60	12.60	12.72

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	1.59¾	1.58¾
Dec	....	....	....	1.56¼	1.54¾
May	....	....	....	1.54¼	1.52¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept	....	....	....	1.62¾	1.61
Dec	....	....	....	1.55¼	1.54½
May	....	....	....	1.54¼	1.53¾

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing price to trade).

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 35½c; solid pack, 35¼c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 20@24c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 20½@21c; York State, 22c; brick, 25@26c; Limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 21@22c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21@22c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 33c; imported, 47c; Roquefort, 65c; Lonchorn, 22c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 36c; strictly fresh, 36c; less ½ case, ½c higher.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, 10c lb.; wax, 11c lb.

Brussels Sprouts, 25@30c quart.

New Corn—13@15c dozen.

New Turnips—$1.00 bu.

Cabbage—Home-grown, $2.00@2.25.

Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.

Cucumbers—Per dozen, 10@20c.

Egg Plant—75c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 14@16c.

Fancy Head Lettuce—$2.50 crate.

Celery Cabbage—$2.00 per case.

Cal. Cauliflower—$4.00 per case.

Mushrooms—60c pound.

Parsley—20c doz.

Potatoes—$3.25 bbl; bags, $3.00.

Beets—Per bushel, $1.00.

Pepper Mangoes—Per bushel, $1.00.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, 15c doz.; long, per doz., 15c.

Salsify—10c.

Virginia Sweets—$2.50 bbl.

Tomatoes—Per bushel basket, 85@90c.

Onions—Per pound, 2c.

Spanish Onions—Per crate, $1.50.

Fruits.

New Apples—65c@$1.25 bu.

Cantaloupes—Turlocks, $2.00@2.25.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Blueberries—$4.50 bu.

Peaches—Elbertas, 75c@$1.50 bushel; home-grown Crawfords, $1.00@1.25.

Oranges—Cal. Valencias $5.00.

Grapefruit—Porto Rico, $6.25 box.

Limes—$1.50 per hundred.

Plums—40c basket.

Pears—75c@$1.00 bu.

Lemons—California, $7.50.

Watermelons—35@40c.

Osage Cantaloupes—Per bu., 75c.

Nuts.

Almonds, lb., 17c; filberts, 14c; Brazil, lb., 15c; pecans, lb., 14c; peanuts, Jumbos, bag, raw, 7½c; roasted, 9c; No. 1 raw, 5c; roasted, 7½c; English walnuts, 16@18c.

Miscellaneous.

Peanut Butter—11c lb.

Popcorn—Old, No. 1, 5c, shelled.

Honey—White, case, $3.25@3.75.

Navy Beans—$6.75.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 14c; heavy and rough, 11½@12c.

Calves—16@17c.

Spring Lambs—15@18c.

Fowls—Alive, 17@18c.

Broilers—22c.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Ducklings—19c lb.

Lambs—Yearlings, 12@14c; sheep, 10@12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—12@12½c.

Bulls—9@10c.

Provisions.

Lard—16c.

Fat Bacon—19c.

Lean Bacon—22c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 22½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 21½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $28.00; hams, sugar cured, 20c; shoulders, 16½c; luncheon sausage, 19c.

Fresh pork sausage, 14½c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 16c; garlic sausage, 14½c; dried beef, inside, 26c; knuckles, 28c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 20c; salmon, 22c; bluefish, 22c; Jumbo soft shelled crabs, $1.00 medium soft shell crabs, 85c; mackerel, large, 50@60c; live lobsters, 46c; boiled lobsters, 46c; shrimp, $1.50; crab meat, $2.00 gal.

Large clams, per 100, $1.50; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimp, $1.50 gallon; New York oysters, 50c quart; Blue Points, 75c hundred; Rockaways, $1.50 hundred; sea bass, 10c lb.; butter fish, 15c lb.; pompano, 40c lb.; perch, 20c lb.

Producers' Prices.

The following quotations are the selling prices on the wagon market on South Erie street:

Timothy hay, No. 1, per ton	$15.00
Timothy hay, No. 2, per ton	14.00
Ear corn, per cwt	1.30
Oats, new, per hundred	.49

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail prime on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $9.25; winter patents, $8.75@9.00 per bbl.; family flour, $8.00@8.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $3.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $25.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $35.00@36.00; old process meal, $38.00@40.00; union grains, $34.00@35.00; alfalfa chop, $35.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $14.00@16.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 20c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., $1.00@1.10; ear corn, $1.25 @1.35 cwt.

Oats—45@48c.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.10@2.20; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.85 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 23c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50 @5.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Sept. 18.—Flour, quiet; spring patents, $8.15@8.45; winter patents, $7.55@7.80; winter straights, $7.20@7.45; Kansas straights, $7.65@7.90. Pork, firm; mess, $30.00 @31.00; family, $29.00@34.00; short clear, $27.00 @29.00. Beef, firm; mess, $20.50@21.00; family, $23.00@24.00. Lard, firm; middle west, $14.90 @15.00. Molasses, quiet; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, steady; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.25; No. 3, $1.15; shipping, 90c@$1.00. Hides, firm; Bogota, 32¼@33¼c; Central America, 32½c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter, steady; receipts 6,573; creamery, extras, (92 score), 33¾c; creamery, (higher scoring), 34¼@34¾c; firsts, 32¼@32½c; seconds, 31@32c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 7,577 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 37c; extra firsts, 35@36c; firsts, 32@34c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 43@48c; nearby hennery, browns, 38@42c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,150 boxes, state, fresh, specials, 19½c; do., average fancy, 19@19¼c. Live poultry, firm; no prices settled; dressed, firm; chickens, 22@30c; fowls, 17@23½c; turkeys, 25@35c.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; slow; shipping steers, $8.00@10.50; butchers, $6.75@9.00; heifers, $6.00@8.00; cows, $3.50@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.25; stockers and springers, $5.75@7.00; stock heifers, $5.00@5.75; fresh cows and springers, $2 to $3 lower, $50.00@105.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; active and steady; $4.50@15.00. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; active; heavy and mixed, $11.50@11.65; Yorkers, $11.25@11.50; pigs, $9.50@9.75; roughs, $9.50@9.75; stags, $7.00@8.50; light Yorkers, $9.75@11.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; active; lambs, $8.50@11.75; yearlings, $8.50 @9.25; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $3.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $7.75@8.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; steady; top, $9.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; lower; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $11.40@11.50; light Yorkers, $10.00@10.25; pigs, $9.00@9.60; roughs, $7.75@10.35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,800; steady; top sheep, $8.25; top lambs, $11.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; lower; top, $13.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 29,000; slow at a shade under the opening, which was unchanged to 5c above Saturday's average; bulk, $10.50@11.00; light, $10.35@11.50; mixed, $10.30 @11.50; heavy, $10.05@11.40; rough, $10.05@ 10.25; pigs, $7.00@10.10. Cattle—Receipts, 24,000; unsettled; native beef cattle, $6.60@11.30; western steers, $6.00@9.40; stockers and feeders, $4.50@7.65; cows and heifers, $3.50@9.30; calves, $8.50@13.00. Sheep—Receipts, 34,000; weak; wethers, $6.75@8.30; lambs, $6.75@10.70.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; mixed, $11.25@11.30; one load of mediums, $13.40; Yorkers, $11.20@11.30; pigs, $9.40; stags, $8.75; roughs, $9.50. Cattle—Receipts, 75 cars; lower; top, $9.00. Sheep—Receipts, 30 cars; no trading; lambs, $11.00. Calves, $13.50.

TO REPORT ON CONDITION OF WRECKED CRUISER MEMPHIS

Washington, Sept. 18.—Captain John Hood, head of the naval board examining the wrecked cruiser Memphis in Santo Domingo harbor, was instructed by secretary Daniels today to forward immediately a report showing the ship's condition. If practicable operations to repair the Memphis will be begun, otherwise her machinery will be dismantled and salvaged with any other parts that may be of value.

GEN. B. W. DUKE DIES IN EAST; NOTED CONFEDERATE LEADER

New York, Sept. 18.—Brig. Gen. Basil Wilson Duke, confederate veteran, died here Saturday. He was 76 years old. He was born in Kentucky and was well known as a lawyer in Louisville. Gen. Duke was the author of many books on the civil war.

Gen. Duke was second in command of the famous Morgan cavalry of Kentucky.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time.

We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as Hay Fever, or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense, that this new method is designed to end all difficult breathing, all wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write today and begin the method at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON
FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 706A, Niagara and Hudson Sts. Buffalo, N. Y.
Send free trial of your method to:
.....
.....
.....

Stomach poisons breed millions of germs that eat into your vitals, causing Gas Pressure, Indigestion, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Auto-Intoxication, Yellow Jaundice, Gall Stones, Appendicitis, Cancer and Ulcers of the Stomach and Intestines, etc., etc. Thousands have been restored by Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, among them them Justice of the Supreme Court, Doctors, Ministers, Nurses, Farmers, Mechanics—persons of every class. Mayr's Wonderful Remedy removes that poison, drives out the disease-breeding germs, allays inflammation and ends suffering. At druggists, or if you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage and packing, for $1.00 Bottle FREE. Obtain today and enjoy real happiness. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 152 Whitinz St., Chicago, Ill. Show this to some sufferer.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in Side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Pain ful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets. Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON
Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

RHEUMATISM CURED

I will gladly send any Rheumatism sufferer a Simple Herb Recipe Absolutely Free that Completely Cured me of a terrible attack of muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism of long standing after everything else I tried had failed me. I have given it to many sufferers who believed their cases hopeless, yet they found relief from their suffering by taking these simple herbs. It also relieves Sciatica promptly, as well as Neuralgia, and is a wonderful blood purifier. You are most welcome to this Herb Recipe if you will send for it at once. I believe you will consider it a God-Send after you have put it to the test. There is nothing injurious contained in it, and you can see for yourself exactly what you are taking. I will gladly send this Recipe—absolutely free—to any sufferer who will send me their name and address. If convenient, enclose two-cent stamp. D. H. Sutton, 2650 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, California.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.
THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 116 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp.
W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Size 10 x 15 Inches.

THE ORIGINAL COST WAS $58. THIS SET FROM THE SAME PLATES ON THE SAME CHOICE VELLUM PARCHMENT PAPER IN AN ART FOLDER IS ONLY 98c.

FAMOUS PORTFOLIO OF THE WHITE HOUSE'S OWN GALLERY OF OUR PRESIDENTS 98 cts

27 superb Genuine photogravures of every president of the U. S. Post Paid

Only once in all history of our country has permission been given to make reproductions of the complete gallery of official portraits of our presidents. This is the set and the only set. It was a gigantic task. A heavy guard was

Oil and Independence

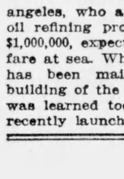
Grasp this Opportunity to Secure Land in One of the Greatest Oil Producing Sections of the World

You can Buy a Lot in the Oklahoma Oil Fields cheap for cash or on terms of $1.00 down and $2.00 a month. **Over $30,000,00 to be Spent on this Tract in Actually Drilling Oil Wells for Lot Owners.** Think of the wonderful earnings of Oil Land Investors; one man invested $10, sold out for $1,080; another put in $10 which brought $4,000. Roy Johnson paid $100 for oil land for which he refused $200,000. Mr. Gilleseple made a million Dollars in 60 days. Write for particulars **Now.** This is a chance to make **Your Fortune.** I want you to get the facts, then use your own judgment about buying one or more lots. *Map of Oklahoma Oil Fields and full particulars of Co-operative Drilling Plans,* **sent FREE.** References---Any Bank, Trust Company or Newspaper in Chicago. (I have been located in this block over 25 years.) Address

FRANK P. CLEVELAND
1132 Adams Express Bldg.
CHICAGO, ILL.

ROOFING!
Prices W-r-e-c-k-e-d!

Low Freight Paid Prices



A rough sketch of your building showing the size of the roof, length of rafters, etc., is all we need to figure the amount of roofing you require. Mention kind of roofing you wish and we can then give you our low freight prepaid prices delivered to your station.

Free Roofing Book

We mail you free of cost the most complete book of Roofing, Siding and Ceilings ever published. Shows you how to lay roofing by simple directions. It gives our complete quotations on corrugated pipe, eave troughs and all roofing sundries. Ask for our FREE Roofing Book D-93

Chicago House Wrecking Co.
35th and Iron Streets CHICAGO

Overland Free

New 1917 Model FREIGHT PREPAID

If you live in the country or town under 10,000, you can become the owner of this new 1917 Overland with out cost, as a reward for a few weeks' spare time work in your own community. Write today. C. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. St. Paul, Minn.

SKELETONS OF HIDDEN SCANDAL MAY RATTLE IN BLACKMAIL TRIALS

Charming Woman Used in Game to Lure Wealthy Men--Blackmailing Syndicate Worked Whole Country for a Year, Dealing in Many Cities.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Skeletons of the half-forgotten "affairs" between society men and women and members of the "million dollar blackmail syndicate" are to be brought out and rattled during the prosecution of the swindlers, according to government operatives here.

The stories of how the enchanting women and debonair male members of the syndicate wormed their ways into the confidence of their victims in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston will be heard regardless of the social position or wealth of the duped, it is said.

Must Tell Their Stories.

"Speaking for Chicago," said U. S. District Attorney Clyne today, "I can say that any of the victims, and all of them, will be summoned and must tell their stories. It makes no difference who they are, what their social position or standing is, how many millions they have or what the circumstances surrounding their fleecing, the stories must be told."

Mr. Clyne declared a list of witnesses was now being prepared, which will embrace most of the persons with whom the alleged blackmailers had come in contact in Chicago. They will be summoned for a hearing before Commissioner Foote tomorrow.

Government operatives who are working on the case believe that with the arrest of the Donahues they have the "brains" of the gang and that the rest will either be caught this week or suspend operations and disappear.

Get Partial Confessions.

Confession has been made by two members of the syndicate that operations of the swindlers netted them $1,000,000 during the last year, federal officials announced today.

The confessions, it was said, disclosed that the alleged band numbers 60 persons, a third of them women. A dispute over the division of spoils, it was said, led to the confessions. Arrests of a score or more members of the syndicate are expected within a week.

The four men and three women in custody here—Edward Donahue, Mrs. Edward Donahue, Miss Helen Evers, Henry Russell, James Christian, George Bland and Mrs. Frances Allen of Chapman—have taken their arrests coolly. They refused to talk and have engaged Charles E. Erbstein, one of the best known criminal lawyers in the city to defend them. They are exceptionally well dressed, educated, good looking and polished. In their apartments were found wardrobes that might make the most fashionable society bud or boulevardier envious.

Operations of the syndicate, which now appear to have been of international proportions, were not confined to the blackmail of wealthy men and women, according to information developed today. Among the effects in the offices of "Doc" Edward Donahue, one of the men caught in the Saturday night raid, was stationery of the "United Turf Exchange, with headquarters in New York and offices all over the world." There were also cipher codes for deciphering messages received by wire, telling what horses to bet on, how much to bet, what races and positions to play.

Fake newspaper clippings detailing the wonderful cleanups made by a ycung eastern plunger in poolrooms apparently had been used to lure victims. One letter found in Donahue's room, at a fashionable south side apartment house, was from the Horseman's Association of 1468 Market street, Louisville, Ky., signed by J. C. Saulzberry, secretary and addressed to A. T. Karger. The secretary said he was sorry to hear of "Mr. Karger's notoriety lately, and hoped he wouldn't have another occurrence like that again."

It seemed that Mr. Karger's picture had appeared in a newspaper in connection with book making activities at the races.

MILLIONAIRE COLONY HIT BY INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Greenwich, Conn., Sept. 16.—Infantile paralysis has broken out in the millionaire colony here. The first case to develop in a wealthy family here is that of Arthur, the 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Carrott, grandson of Adolphus W. Green, president of the National Biscuit company.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN PROMISE OPEN DOOR

Say New Treaty Will Not Close China to Trade.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Both Japan and Russia have given the United States formal assurances that the new Russo-Japanese treaty does not repeal or affect the treaties of 1907 and 1910 in which those nations pledged themselves to maintain the integrity of China and the open door policy.

EUGENICS IN ZULULAND

The Dr. Haiseldens There Work With a Club and No Fuss Is Raised.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—"A club is the solution of the eugenics problem among the Zulus of Africa," said J. H. Balmer, for 32 years a resident of that country, before the International Lyceum convention here last night.

"When a baby is born to Zulu parents and it appears to be below the Zulu standard, it is given a gentle wallop over the head," he explained. "After that there is a funeral."

REDFIELD IS TO HEAD THE TARIFF COMMISSION

Washington, Sept. 15.—Reports persist that Secretary of Commerce Redfield will resign to become chairman of the new tariff commission. Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department, is slated to succeed Secretary Redfield. The report could not be confirmed.

TRANSFER ARMY OFFICER WHO VIOLATED GAG RULE

Washington, Sept. 16.—Transfer of Col. Richmond P. Davis, assistant chief of coast artillery, to command of the coast defenses at San Francisco, was announced by the war department this afternoon. Col. Davis recently admitted, in response to inquiry by Secretary Baker, that he had furnished information about the army to senators and representatives in violation of the department's "unwritten gag rule."

Germany's Aerial Hero Proves a Modest Chap

CAPT. BOELKE.

Germany's 25-year-old aerial hero, Capt. Boelke, is a most modest and unassuming chap, according to a story which has reached this country from a war correspondent who visited the famous aviator at his post along the front.

Boelke has brought down 22 enemy airmen. His interviewer could not persuade him to talk of his exploits.

"My work is my duty," said Boelke. "I am sorry that luck was against the men I brought down, and I am sorry that all but two of them were killed. Such is the fortune of war. The French and English aviators fight well."

HUGHES LEAVES ON HIS SECOND TRIP TO WEST

Will Spend Entire Day Traveling to Peoria, Ill.

New York, Sept. 18.—Charles E. Hughes left New York at 8 o'clock this morning on the second trip of his presidential campaign. Mrs. Hughes accompanied him.

His itinerary, which is crowded with stops with brief speeches, will carry him through Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin and into New York state for several speeches. The nominee will also deliver one speech in Pennsylvania—at Pittsburgh and one in New Jersey—at Trenton. He will return to New York October 1 for a brief rest before departing on his third campaign trip, which will not end till November 4.

MORE CAR MEN JOIN STRIKERS

Queens County Force Added to Fighters in New York.

New York, Sept. 19.—Mayor Mitchel called into conference with him today representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' association, to try to avert the threatened strike of 700,000 workers in this city in sympathy with the street railway employes. The mayor has received warning from the labor leaders that unless he and the committee of business settle the car men's strike by Thursday night, a general walkout of virtually all the labor unions in this city and vicinity will be ordered.

Representatives of 30 unions united in calling upon their organizations to strike if settlement with the transportation companies were not forthcoming. The unions asked to make this action included 2,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades, 8,500 stationary engineers and firemen, 28,000 longshoremen, 2,000 subway builders, 1,200 masters, mates and pilots, 2,000 teamsters, 3,000 tidewater boatmen and 15,000 machinists.

Members of the United Hebrew Trades, the longshoremen and boatmen already have voted to strike, it is announced.

No plan has been proposed for the consideration of the mayor and the business men's committees. President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. said it seemed absurd to negotiate further and that the company would have no further dealings with the carmen's union, but was willing to consider any proposition from the mayor.

The street railway strike was extended to Queens county early today, when 600 conductors and motormen of the New York and Queens County railroad went out in protest against the use of their members to operate cars and break the strike in Manhattan. Union leaders asserted 14 street car lines in Queens county were laid up.

VILLISTAS FACE FIRING SQUADS

Bandits Taken When Attack on Chihuahua City Fails Are Being Executed.

Chihuahua City, Mexico, Sept. 18.—Firing squads today continued their execution of bandits, who had been rounded up in different sections of the city, following the battle that occurred Saturday, when Francisco Villa tried to capture this Carranza base.

According ao statements made at General Trevino's headquarters, more than 200 of the brigands have been executed. As Villa suffered a loss of nearly 200 in the battle that followed his attack on the city, Carranza officers assert that fully a third of the bandit leader's command has been wiped out.

Villa himself, with the remainder of the beaten band, is understood to be in retreat toward the Parral region. Carranza cavalry is in pursuit, but there is little hope here that "Pancho" will be captured.

General Trevino, who was wounded in the shoulder, remained at his post today. Shortly after midnight he made a tour of inspection throughout the city and questioned several of the prisoners.

The Carranza authorities believe that Villa was assisted by traitors in the city or by followers who had come in, disguised as peons, and armed with weapons that were smuggled through the Carranza guards.

Today's reports indicated that Villa's force numbered approximately 1,500, and was opposed by the garrison of about 7,000. The Villa casualties also were said to be considerably larger than was at first indicated. From the number of dead and wounded picked up by the pursuing forces, it was estimated the losses probably were about 200. Villa himself directed the attack, according to the dispatches, but did not enter the town, remaining across the Rio Churiscar to the northwest, with a few hundred of his reorganized "gold ones." When his followers had fallen back to this point, it was asserted, he directed the retreat.

CARRANZA IS STRENGTHENED

Washington, Sept. 18.—That Carranza has materially been strengthened by the battle at Chihuahua City, in which it is claimed some 250 Villistas were killed, was the opinion of officials of the war and state departments today. They said that the disaffected bandit generals who recently have thrown their lot with Villa had depended on the capture of the city to rehabilitate themselves. Had the movement been successful, and Villa secured the hoped for foothold in the northern city, hundreds of Carrancista solders and former followers of both Villa and Orosco would have rallied to his cause. The contrary now is expected to be the case. Trevino's victory will greatly strengthen Carranza in the discontented north, while it is expected that the forces of the bandits will disintegrate.

Officials here say that this conclusive demonstration of his ability to handle the situation will materially strengthen Carranza's position in the conferences at New London. They say that now he will be expected to use the result of the Chihuahua City fight as an argument for the immediate withdrawal of the Pershing expedition from Mexican soil and that he will likely make the argument a winning one.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW GREEK CABINET

President of the Council, War Minister and Finance Minister—Nikolas Kalogeropoulos.
Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral A. Damianos.
Minister of Interior—Loucas Roufas.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Alexandre Carapanos.
Minister of Justice—Mr. Vokotopoulos.
Minister of Public Instruction—Mr. Kanaris.
Minister of Communications—Lyssandre Kaftandjoglou.
Minister of National Economy—Mr. Bassias.

BULGARS DRIVEN ACROSS SERBIAN LINE BY ALLIES

Serbs, Russians and French Drive On Against Monastir, Which Foe Is Now Evacuating.

London, Sept. 19.—Serbian, Russian and French troops have driven the entire right wing of the Bulgarian army out of Greece across the Serbian frontier and are pressing on toward Monastir, according to official advices received here today.

Recognizing their inability to hold Monastir against the strong forces pursuing their beaten troops, the Bulgar leaders are said to be evacuating that city, part of the Bulgarians having already been withdrawn towards Uskab.

Bulgar Center Menaced.

The capture of Florina by the entente allies has menaced the Bulgar center and French officers today predicted that the entire enemy front would be drawn back several miles to prevent its being flanked from the west.

Monastir is menaced by an iron ring which is swiftly being drawn tighter and tighter, threatening to throttle the defending army in its clutch. The Serbians' line at its nearest point is only nine miles from Monastir.

Florina, the southern "gate" to Monastir, 17 miles away, fell to the French in a dashing assault that came as a climax to a ferocious battle lasting all day Sunday and throughout the night. The Bulgars were driven into a wild rout not only here but to the west and southwest of Monastir as well, where the Serbs inflicted crushing defeats on them, taking by storm the first and second Bulgarian defense lines.

Try to Recapture Serbia.

General Sarrail's report in announcing the capture of Florina stated that the Bulgars are "retiring in disorder in the direction of Monastir."

The Franco-Rusian left at Resna, 18 miles northwest of Monastir, threatens to sweep down upon the city at any moment, co-operating with the French nd Serbs advancing from the south and west.

All dispatches from the Macedonian front, official and unofficial, show that the campaign to reconquer Serbia has begun in earnest. Glowing praise is paid by General Sarrail in his communiques to the dash and gallantry of the Serbs.

German General Staff Moved.

The Wireless Press today gave out a Berne dispatch quoting the Sudeutsche Zeitung to the effect that the German great general staff has been moved from the western to the eastern front.

Since the appointment of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as chief of staff it has been reported that he desired to leave in France and Belgium sufficient men to hold the line and devote his energies to the east, for he is credited with the belief that it is on this front that the first conclusive victories must be won.

Last week he returned from France to the eastern front. It was also reported that Emperor William, Chancellor von Bothmann-Hellweg and representatives of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey were at the eastern headquarters for a conference which was to decide the shaping of the campaign in the east.

Bad Weather on Somme.

Bad weather has set in along the Somme front in northern France, and the Anglo-French offensive has halted.

Both London and Paris report a cessation of the heavy attacks by the British and French which during the last few days have won them many square miles of new grounds, carried the British to within four miles of Bapaume, virtually pocketed Combles and seriously weakened the hold of the Germans on Peronne and Chaulnes.

Meanwhile the Germans have made a diversion in the Champagne district, where the French a year ago this month struck their heaviest blow in the autumn offensive of the allies Yesterday's reports from the Champagne of notable artillery activity were followed today by the announcement from Paris that the German last night made five successive attacks on Russian troops there, in the sector between Souain and Sommepy The Russians checked each drive with artillery and machine gun fire, the French war office reports.

On the Galician front, the battle along the Narayuvka, with Halicz as a stake, is proceeding, neither side apparently being able to gain a decisive advantage.

BASEBALL

The end of the week found Detroit leading the American League, and Brooklyn holding first place in the National. Both clubs have small leads Detroit leading Boston by five points and the Chicago White Sox by 10 points. The race in the American seems to be confined to those three teams. Besides Brooklyn in the National, Philadelphia and Boston have a chance for the flag, the former being 10 points and the latter 20 points behind the leaders. In the American Association Louisville has a 23-point lead over Indianapolis, while Buffalo is well ahead of Providence in the International. The New York Giants had the best record of the week in the National, winning all seven games played. In the American, Detroit and Chicago each won five out of the seven games played.

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	83	60	.580	St. Louis	74	69	.517
Boston	80	59	.575	Cleveland	73	70	.511
Chicago	81	61	.570	Washington	69	69	.500
New York	73	67	.521	Philadelphia	30	108	.217

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	81	54	.800	Pittsburgh	64	74	.464
Philadelphia	79	55	.589	Chicago	62	78	.444
Boston	76	55	.580	St. Louis	60	80	.429
New York	70	62	.530	Cincinnati	53	87	.378

American Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville	91	61	.599	St. Paul	76	75	.503
Indianapolis	87	64	.576	Toledo	72	79	.477
Kansas City	81	70	.537	Columbus	67	83	.447
Minneapolis	82	74	.526	Milwaukee	50	100	.333

International League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	82	58	.586	Toronto	73	67	.521
Providence	76	62	.551	Richmond	64	75	.460
Montreal	75	64	.539	Rochester	61	78	.439
Baltimore	74	66	.529	Newark	52	87	.374

ARIZONA, NEW DREADNAUGHT, TO HAVE A FULL CREW

Washington, Sept. 18.—When the new superdreadnaught Arizona is commissioned at the New York navy yard about October 15, navy department officials predicted today that she would be ready for immediate sea duty with a full crew. The department has arranged to transfer part of the crew of the armored cruiser Memphis wecked in Santo Domingo, to the Arizona.

Others of the Memphis complement will be assigned to the cruiser Olympia, flagship of Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila, which is undergoing repairs at Charleston, S. C., and will be commissioned about the time the Arizona is ready.

NOT MEN ENOUGH TO MAN NEW BATTLESHIP

New York, Sept. 16.—Although the superdreadnaught Arizona, newly completed at the Brooklyn navy yard, should have become a part of the fleet yesterday she will not go into commission until October 15. Lack of enlisted men is the cause of the delay. Destroyers and second line ships have been depleted of men in her favor until they are seriously undermanned and still she is far from having a crew.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

FOR READERS OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interests you. Say you saw the ad in the TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Over One Million Persons See These Little Ads Every Week.

CHARGE FOR SPACE—60 cents per agate line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

Only Reliable Advertisements Printed.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Make Large Annual Income with a small mail order business; send for our free booklet; tells how. Niagara, Box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade. Toledo, Ohio.

Earn $20 weekly writing names and addresses; no canvassing; particulars for stamp. G. C. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing. Tel. Rodeboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for government jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O-31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W-57, Baltimore, Md.

SALESMEN.

Were you ever offered a grocery store? Our proposition is better. Let us tell you how you can handle flour, canned goods, provisions—an entire line of groceries, as well as paints, roofing, stock foods, automobile and machinery oils and greases. No rent to pay, no investment in stock. Large orders taken from samples. Goods of guaranteed and proven quality. Selling experience not necessary. Very profitable work for "workers." Address R. S. Hill, President, Hitchcock-Hill Co., Chicago. Reference: Any bank or express company.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Books free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlan Building, Washington, D. C.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale—Ten extra fox hounds, two good coon hounds at a bargain. T. W. Davis, Greenville, S. C.

INSECTS WANTED.

Cash paid for butterflies, insects, every year for artwork. Beginners. Folder free. Sinclair, Box 244, D-21, Los Angeles, Cal.

AGENTS.

Every home on farm, in small town or suburb needs and will buy the wonderful Aladdin kerosene (coal oil) mantle lamp; 10 times as bright as electric. Tested and recommended by government and 34 leading universities. Awarded gold medal. One farmer cleared over $500 in 6 weeks. Hundreds with Ford autos earning $100 to $300 per month. NO CAPITAL REQUIRED; WE FURNISH GOODS to reliable men. Write quick for sample lamp for free trial, distributor's proposition and special appointment in exclusive territory. MANTLE LAMP CO., 643 Aladdin Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Agents make big money. The best line of food flavors, perfumes, soaps and toilet preparations, etc., ever offered. Over 200 items, weight, popular priced, quick selling necessities in big demand, well advertised, easy sales, many repeaters. Over 100% profit. Complete outfit furnished free to workers. Just a postal today. American Products Co., 9071 3rd st., Cincinnati, O.

We will pay you $120 for congenial work in your own community; 60 days or more; man or woman. No capital required. Opportunity for promotion. Spare time may be used. Full particulars free. International Press, 1216 Winston Bldg., Phila., Pa.

1916's Sensation—Eleven-piece tool article set, selling like blazes at $1 with 1 carving set free; enormous profits; tremendous hit; Engle made $51 first week; write quick. Pierce Co., 500 Pierce Bldg., Chicago.

Earn $50 to $100 monthly distributing Parker hosiery to repeat customers in your town at mill prices; all or spare time; big territory. Credit. S. Parker Mills, 1012-1014 12th st., Phila., Pa.

Wanted—Agents—Best steering device for Ford cars; simple, durable, guaranteed; liberal commissions; exclusive territory. Sample automat Co., Beloit, Wis.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dress waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for full samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For sale, an old established tea and coffee business in flourishing Wisconsin city of 20,000 inhabitants. Address M-180, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FARM LANDS.

Productive lands. Crop payments easy terms; along the Northern Pacific Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature, state what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Small Missouri Farm. $10 cash and $5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly productive land; close to 3 big markets; write for photographs and full information. Munger, Citizens N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Free—320 acre Montana homesteads. Circular free. Information Bureau, 83, Butte, Mont.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—Have 7,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 414 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE— FARMS

Profitable little farms in valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up. Good fruit and farming country. Send for literature now. F. H. LaBaume, Agr. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Fine farm for sale. Sixty-nine acres, good house, nice large barn at 270 per acre. R. D. Varnum, Vassar, Mich.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

$1,000 Down Secures Farm
430 Bearing Fruit Trees

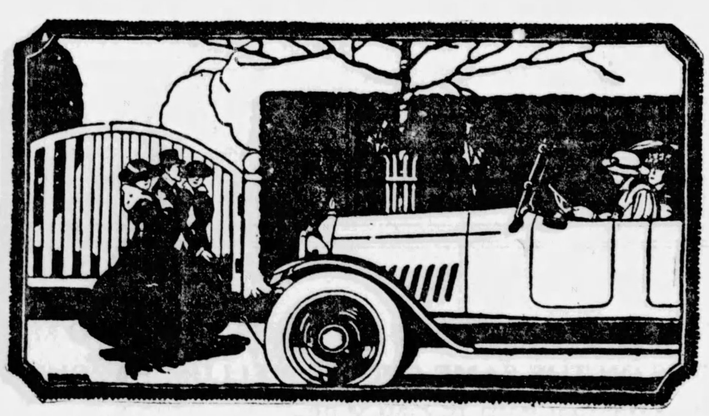
84 acres on improved road, less than 5 miles to growing city of 25,000 and ¼ mile to village. Fine 2-story, 10-room house, 45-ft. barn with silo and cellar, poultry house. Owned and improved for years by present owner who has made money here and now is forced by family reasons to sell at once. He will throw in pair horses, 3 cows, hens, hogs, power sprayer, tools and 3 acres beans, 3 acres corn, 3 acres potatoes and a lot of vegetables, hay, oats and alfalfa. $4,000 takes all. For details see page 19, "Strout's Big Bunch of Bargains," copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 105, 150 Nassau St., New York.

Will Give Absolutely Free 32 Piece Dinner Set for distributing 2 dozen boxes of my cook. Write for particulars. W. D. Kimball Co., Dept. D, 77 Capitol st., Augusta, Me.

Jobs Thousands of good jobs open this year in the Government service. My FREE Book E. K. 1093 tells how to get one. Write today. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

PAIGE

The Standard of Value and Quality



"Value and Quality"

We have persistently claimed that the New Series Paige Fairfield "Six-46" offers more actual dollar-for-dollar value than any other motor car on the American market.

This is no mere exaggeration. It is a deliberate, cold blooded statement of *fact,* and can be proven with mathematical precision by any comparative investigation.

If you are interested, we ask you to compare the "Fairfield" with any other motor car—at any price.

Put the two cars side by side. Check them up, feature for feature. Pay attention to the small details quite as well as the big ones. Then, be guided by your own judgment.

On this basis we are quite content to abide by the result. You will find, we believe, that each dollar of your automobile investment will go farther if you select a Paige.

FAIRFIELD "SIX-46" SEVEN-PASSENGER $1375 F. O. B. DETROIT
FLEETWOOD "SIX-38" FIVE-PASSENGER $1090 F. O. B. DETROIT

Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company
Detroit - - Michigan

My Big Book Sent You for the Asking

"I want you personally to see my new Catalog of Furniture and Household Goods and compare the remarkable bargains it offers with the higher prices of similar articles elsewhere. See what big values I always give my easy, open-account, long-time credit customers. Write me for the new FREE BOOK today and I will open a charge account for you at once so that you can order at any time you wish. There are thousands of bargains in my new, free catalog. Let me hear from you now."

"I Will Trust You Gladly"

"I believe in everyone who works for a living. I want their friendship. They're often the men and women who haven't a whole lot of money to spare all at once in payment for new things. *Write to me* for my bargain book and I will explain to you how I will open your charge account as soon as I hear from you."

(Signed) of Pittsburgh

Complete Outfit
Bed, Spring, Mattress Pillows

Send Only **50c** With Order

Order No. E385

Outfit consists of a handsome, strongly constructed Iron Bed in 4 ft. 6 in. width only, and in blue, green or plain white enamel; rust-proof steel link fabric spring fastened to angle steel ends with full helical springs; well made 60 lb. cotton top mattress and a pair of select, sanitary, well covered feather pillows. This bed is a great big value and will be shipped on 30 days' trial. Return it at our expense if not satisfactory, and your first payment as well as freight charges will be refunded.

No. E385; price on complete outfit $10.45. Terms: 50c cash with order, balance 50c monthly. Shipped on 30 days' home trial.

NATHANIEL SPEAR, President

Spear & Co.
Dept. A-13, Pittsburgh, Pa.
"We Trust You Wherever You Live"

"Let Me Save You Money"

"Write for my big, new book and let me convince you that I am giving even better values than before. Study the catalog, noting the pictures, descriptions and prices.

"That's the way to prove the facts to your own satisfaction. Proof! That's what I want to give you. Proof! You'll find it in the hundreds of pages of Spear Bargains.

Everything for Your Home
Bargain Prices—Pay on Easy Terms

Furniture	Jewelry	Stoves, Ranges
Carpets	Silverware	Sewing Machines
Rugs	Dishes, Guns	Washing Machines
Portieres	Linoleum	Springs, Bedding
Clocks	Lace Curtains	Mattresses
Watches	Go-Carts	
	Bicycles	

"Remember, I guarantee without condition or question every article of merchandise sold by the house of Spear. The broadness of my Guarantee is shown by the fact that I give you

30 Days' Home Trial

of any and all articles shown in my Big Catalog. I don't even want you to pay the freight charges if you're not fully satisfied with Spear merchandise. I'll pay all the freight cheerfully, so that you won't be out a penny if Spear goods fail to meet with your entire approval, and you decide to send them back.

"It's up to you to decide, whether you order the Bed Outfit shown here direct or buy from the Spear Catalog. Write me today. Or send the coupon. I will trust you gladly."

SPEAR & CO., Dept. A-13, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I would like to know all about the Spear Open Account, Easy Payment Plan for home furnishing. Please send me, free, your complete Bargain Catalog with Prices, Terms and Information, without the slightest obligation on my part.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....